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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Harvard Seeks Super-Scholars

Japan Promises an Open Door

Gandhi Reaches Upset India

Britain and France May Talk

Mr. Doak Considers Machines

Woodrow Wilson Is Honored

PRESIDENT A. LAWRENCE LOWELL of Harvard arrests the educational world with a plea for a new aid to scholarship. He would bring together at Harvard a limited number of the most brilliant young men who can be found and afford them opportunities never supplied to such students before. He would form them into a Society of Fellows and give them the guidance and companionship of professors who have achieved eminence. The new idea is next after President Lowell's long-cherished idea that gave Harvard its student house plan. The purpose of the new plan is that Harvard shall produce individually creative scholars as well as men of extraordinary teaching ability. President Lowell disagrees with President Butler's recent unfavorable view of the student of today. President Lowell regards the present student as more mature than he of a generation ago—in spite of his being younger by a year.

¶ Japan moves additional troops into Manchuria from Korea. It is believed General Honjo may take Chinchow at any time. Trade elements appear. Tokyo announces that Washington has protested vigorously discrimination against American interests in Manchuria, and replies that the open door will be maintained. The Japanese press accuses foreign banks of contributing to Japan's loss of the gold standard. The National City Bank being named, its Tokyo branch makes interesting reply. It was frightened Japanese, says the bank, who worked the harm. They sent their capital to America for safe-keeping.

¶ Mahatma Gandhi reaches Bombay to find India upset as not since 1919. Serious fighting has occurred in several provinces. Under the new ordinance Jawaharlal Nehru, director of the "no rent" campaign among the farmers, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, chief of the Red Shirt border tribesmen, and various leaders of the native Congress are held in jail. New terrorist plans are exposed. What was to have been a festival reception to Gandhi becomes a mourning holiday. All India is tense. A strong man might be able to pour oil on the deeply troubled waters. What, wonder India and the world, has Mr. Gandhi brought in his cruse?

¶ Premier Laval and Premier MacDonald may get together to arrange a Franco-British line of action on debts and reparations. The first question is of what the two countries shall do when the Hoover moratorium expires and payments from both countries will be due the United States—with no reparations money from Germany to be passed on. America is regarded as having reverted to isolation, and the debtor nations may therefore decide to act together at the forthcoming reparations conference. Britain seems willing, France unwilling to supplant the Young plan. President Hoover is declared to have made the same mistake that President Wilson did—to have raised Europe's hopes only to have them dashed by Congress. Congress is harshly criticized but could win forgiveness. It would have only to relent and forgive the debts.

¶ Secretary of Labor William N. Doak will undertake an official check-up on workers who have been displaced by machines. He does not believe that workers actually so displaced suffer greatly before being satisfactorily absorbed in other lines. As long as inventive genius finds expression, he maintains, machines will wipe out jobs that have been held by hand workers. But inventive genius also works steadily on the other side. New fields are constantly being opened in which labor has not worked before. At a glance one discovers displacement, in the long view—compensation.

¶ The world remembers Woodrow Wilson on Dec. 28, his seventy-fifth anniversary. At home and abroad a tribute hardly measurable in words is paid him. His story is one of the most interesting and stimulating in all biography. He trained himself intensively and through many years for a leadership toward which it seemed hopeless for him to aspire. He rose to power through a division of the opposition. He was reëlected on the slogan "He kept us out of war" and became the great war President. He failed to appease political personages about him and struggled up to some of his chief heights over all the mountains of obstructions the vengeful ones could raise. Americans revere him, primarily, perhaps, because he made them, in their great mental struggle with the World War, articulate to themselves. Already he merged with the noblest purposes he serves. When the people think of him they have a vision of him too. They catch the glint of sunlight on his wings.

Where a Shower of Sparkling Snow Down One's Neck Only Adds Zest to the Fun

Upper left, Klopfenstein, Adel. Lower left, Niedecken, St. Moritz. Lower right, Brügger, Meiringen

WINTER COMES TO SWITZERLAND

Upper Row, Left to Right—Skiing Party Winding Its Sinuous Way up a Mountain Slope in the Bernese Oberland. No Subject Too Pretentious for the Snow Sculptors; St. George and the Dragon. Christmas Morning at Silverplana, in the Upper Engadine, With the Proper Trimmings. Lower Row, Left to Right—Sonja Henie of Norway, World's Woman Champion, 1927, '28, '29, '30 and '31. The Matterhorn as Seen From Zermatt, a Picture of Striking Beauty. Skiiers Have a Jolly Time Near Kandersteg, Bernese Oberland. Inset—Curling Attracts Many Devotees.

BUILDERS HOLD WAGES PLAY BIG PART IN REVIVAL

Adjustments Necessary, They Say, to Bring Spring Construction

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—An immediate revision of wage scales is essential to any spring revival of building, according to the National Association of Building Trades Employers.

While the association does not intend campaigning for any reduction, Mr. Edward M. Craig, executive secretary, said in a statement yesterday, reports from builders in 50 cities indicate that they will concentrate on wage adjustment programs this winter, in order to bring pay rates of building trades mechanics into "proper alignment" with the economic structure.

"Builders of the nation are now confronted with a lopsided economic structure that has a demoralizing effect on the construction industry," Mr. Craig said.

"There never was any equitable comparison between the low wage that barely allowed white-collar wage earners to exist, and the pay received by organized building mechanics of the nation. The chasm has been widened by the fact that the white-collar class, potential home owners, has been forced to take pay cuts, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent, while there has been no deviation from pay rates paid the building workers and that automatically jumped by leaps and bounds from 1921 to 1929."

First Blanket of Swiss Snows Brings Rush to Alpine Plains

Out Come the Bobsleds, Toboggans, Skis, Skates and Other Things That Make for a Merry Time, Rosy Cheeks and Zestful Appetites

By MARIE WIDMER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It happened all of a sudden, this transformation from the expectant stillness of late autumn days to a fairyland of glorious splendor, with its very silence vibrating with promise. Snow had fallen throughout the night and still the merrily dancing snowflakes showed no signs of surcease. Another day and another night, the skies cleared, and the glad news "snowed-in" was passed on, through the air and through telegraph wires, everywhere.

Mountain railways, already busy with their huge electric snow plows, lost no time in preparing their special cars for transporting skis, toboggans and bobsleighs, and ere long the jolly exodus started from the fog-bound, chilly lowlands to the sunkissed Alpine regions which bask in altitudes ranging from 3000 to 6000 feet.

In the Jura region; in the Vaudois Alps; in the Valais, where Zermatt has lately become a popular winter playground; along the scenic railway which leads from Montreux to the Bernese Oberland; in the Bernese Oberland proper, high up to the lofty realm of the Jungfraujoch; in central Switzerland, where Engleberg, Andermatt and the Rigi are leaders; and in the easterr part of the country, where the vast highlands of the Grisons form a crowning climax: everywhere, the season of white stands not only for sublime scenic beauty, but for an abundance of exhilarating and fascinating snow and ice sports.

Scarcely had we become accustomed to the fantastically changed contours of landscapes and altered silhouettes of dwellings, when we noticed several tiny black specks slipping rapidly down some distant

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Lecture Course To Better Equip Jobless Workers

A series of free educational lectures has been arranged by the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment with the cooperation of various educational institutions better to qualify men and women to obtain and hold positions. There is a general sentiment that such facilities will provide a permanently constructive contribution to the community and the individual.

A committee on education affiliated with the emergency committee has obtained agreements of cooperation from the following:

Boston University, Harvard College, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern University, Radcliffe College, Tufts College, Wellesley College, Museum of Fine Arts, Massachusetts Department of Education and the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

Classes and lectures will be conducted by the faculties of these schools. Registration, which is from today to Jan. 2, costs 25 cents, and there is no other charge. Registration may be made at the following: Boston Y. M. C. A. Department of Education, Room 212, State House, Y. W. C. A. and the alumni office, Wadsworth House, Harvard Square. Any person with high school education is eligible.

Courses, which will begin about Jan. 11, will include these subjects: Accounting, advertising, business economics, business English, business law, business organization, finance, journalism, marketing, retail selling, salesmanship, typewriting, stenographic dictation, literature, commercial art, industrial art, appreciation of art, appreciation of music, plastic arts, pottery, etc., leathercraft, metal work—copper, brass, etc.

Farmers in Arkansas Willing to Swap Corn and Peanuts for Hogs and Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Reversion to the ancient barter scheme of swapping eggs, potatoes, coon skins or what-have-you for what-you-haven't-but-want, undertaken by many Arkansas farmers in face of abundant crops and little ready cash, is reported gaining in favor in this State and in midwest sections where like conditions prevail.

Cotton at 5 cents per pound, compared with normal average of 12 cents, left farmers far on the wrong side of the ledger, and agricultural leaders conceived the barter plan to aid them dispose of crop surpluses. Mr. E. D. White, state extension economist in marketing, suggested the plan.

In a letter to farm agents and farm bureaus, Mr. White explains: "We have produced a surplus of sirup, corn, cowpeas, molasses, sweet potatoes, soybeans and peanuts in Arkansas this year. Our farmers are interested in finding a market in line with the present price level for these commodities. If they cannot sell them they are ready to swap.

"The above commodities can be furnished in carload lots. We would like to swap for feeder hogs, breeding hogs, wheat or flour. Have you farmers in your community who would be interested in such an exchange? Let me know what you need."

The letter brought replies from many places, including Fargo, N. D.; Brookings, S. D.; Yates Center, Kan.; Clay Center, Kan.; Pipestone, Minn.; Webster, S. D.; Laramie, Wyo.; Buffalo, Wyo.; Fort Worth, Texas, and St. Joseph, Mo.

FRANCO-BRITISH ACCORD SOUGHT ON DEBT ISSUE

But Paris Denies Laval Has Been Invited to Meet MacDonald

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 28—Contradicting reports printed in the morning papers here, the Prime Minister's office states that no invitation has been sent to M. Pierre Laval by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to meet him for a personal discussion of debts and reparations.

The English and French experts who have been working on the reparations problem have not finished their task and, according to the official French statement, "the eventuality of a meeting between the two Governments could be envisaged and would be opportune only when the experts have finished their mission."

What to do about French and British debts to the United States when the Hoover moratorium expires and the German reparations annuities continue unpaid is a question on which the two countries seek common ground for the meeting of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Gandhi Faces Conditions in India Resembling Start of Noncoöperation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28—The arrest of important leaders of the Indian National Congress, firing by the military on unruly crowds in Kohat, and the stiffening of all forces standing for law and order characterized political affairs in this country over the Christmas weekend.

Thus, when Mahatma Gandhi, who arrived at Bombay, stepped ashore, he faced a situation that has not been paralleled in Indian domestic politics since 1919, when noncooperation was first used as a national political weapon.

Dispatches from the Northwest Frontier Province reveal 11 persons killed and more than 50 injured in something like a pitched battle, Saturday, between the military and crowds of unruly "Red Shirts." The Red Shirts are followers of Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who is known among the transborder tribesmen as "the "Gandhi of the frontier," and their outbreak was in consequence of the arrest of their leader.

In recent months the Red Shirt movement has been controlled by Hindu political agitators, many of whom are associated with the Congress. Ghaffar Khan, who is a Moslem, has not received the support of a great majority of his coreligionists. It is generally recognized here that his arrest will do much to quiet the situation on the frontier.

Meanwhile, in the United Provinces, the climax has come to the "no-rent campaign" carried on by Congress under the ægis of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the organization. Pandit Nehru was arrested, together with Tak Sherwani, his lieutenant.

They are charged with leaving Allahabad, their headquarters, without obtaining permission of the British magistrate. It was their intention to proceed to Bombay to welcome Mr. Gandhi. The arrest of these Congress leaders was made under special powers conferred by ordinances recently promulgated by the Viceroy.

Elsewhere in India the situation is revealed as tense and unsatisfactory, and much conjecture arises as to Mr. Gandhi's intentions. Instead of the spectacular welcome which was originally arranged for him, he and his coterie found Bombay observing a hartal (mourning holiday) in consequence of the arrest of Pandit Nehru and others.

Hoover Glad to Cut Expenses If Government Is Not Impaired

Declares Himself on Federal Economy Following House Leader's Announcement of Intent to Whittle Down Administration Program

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—President Hoover will welcome all reductions in government expenses that do not impair vital functions of the Government, it was declared on official authority here today following warning from Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader of the House, that every bill reported out from the House Appropriations Committee will carry less than estimates.

President Hoover, it was said, has advised the chairmen of the appropriations committees of both houses that he will be glad to see this happen. The President would like to see further cuts not only in the amounts set by the budget, but in new expenditures that are proposed to Congress.

Last year, it was recalled, Congress found it possible to make a $20,000,000 cut in the budget figures but then turned about and authorized new expenditures that ran up to $850,000,000. Bonus legislation was an example of the added burden put on the taxpayers.

The budget now before Congress is already $269,000,000 smaller than that of the current year. Among the large cuts were $54,000,000 for the navy and $23,000,000 for the army. The President has warned congressional officials that any added cuts they make must not interfere with the workings of any departments.

Mr. Rainey promised a moratorium on politics until President Hoover's reconstruction bills have passed but served warning that once this is accomplished he will charge the Republican Administration with the responsibility of having made the new tax burdens necessary.

Outlining what he considered an exceptional record of legislative ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Women's Training In Architecture Urged at New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Women, if trained in accordance with their natural aptitudes rather than a masculine educational program, can be fitted to give a needed feminine touch to modern architecture and register wider successes in that field than they do at present, according to Mr. Raymond E. Bossange, dean of the New York University College of Fine Arts.

The number of women who are now practicing architects in this country is probably smaller proportionately than in any other profession, Mr. Bossange said, adding that he had completed plans for a new course in domestic architecture especially adapted for women.

"It is perfectly evident," he continued, "that women, because of their good taste, imagination, ingenuity and intimate knowledge of home life, certainly have something to contribute to architecture. I am convinced that women properly trained could design and execute many types of small buildings very well, and very few women are doing this at the present time."

Women entering existing architectural classes have been forced to adapt themselves to masculine programs of instruction because there never has been a course adapted to their special needs, he said.

Mr. Bossange said the new course he plans will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture and state registration.

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U.S. PROTESTS TRADE BAR IN MANCHURIA

Japanese Premier Says All Foreign Debt Will Be Honored

GOLD CRISIS LAID TO FOREIGN BANKS

Reinforcements' Arrival Is Held Prelude to Attack on Chinchow

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 28—The Government has revealed that Washington has made a number of vigorous protests in regard to alleged discrimination against American firms in Manchuria and has expressed concern lest the basis of the open door and equal opportunity is being violated.

In conversation with the Foreign Office on Dec. 11 and Dec. 24, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes vigorously expressed the American viewpoint and submitted detailed lists of complaints of American concerns. Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, the Prime Minister, replied that Japan is firmly determined to uphold the basis of the open door and equal opportunity in Manchuria, and welcomes the participation of foreign firms and foreign capital in the development of the territory. He stated his belief that Japan's program for restoration of peace and order will vastly improve the markets, enabling all nations to increase their commerce with Manchuria.

Debt to Be Honored

It is understood that Mr. Inukai is now preparing a detailed list of Japan's activities with regard to foreign debt and that the Japanese consuls at Mukden and elsewhere in Manchuria have informed the consuls of the different powers that all debts of foreign governments and private firms will be honored.

Japan intends to advise the independent Manchurian governments that are now forming that all past obligations must be met. Competent observers are inclined to believe that the Japanese will keep their pledges in this respect, especially in regard to United States trading interests, since Japanese commercial relations with America are of such paramount importance to Tokyo that it never could afford to antagonize American capital.

It should be remembered that a considerable volume of American sales in Manchuria has long been made through Japanese middlemen, since Japanese concerns, because of their extensive organizations, are able to finance sales and arrange marketing better than other foreign organizations.

The majority of disinterested observers here believe that Manchuria under the Japanese ægis will offer a more attractive market for American goods than under the old war-lord system, since Manchuria is certain to develop tremendously.

In connection with protests regarding Manchuria, irritation against what the Japanese consider to be foreign meddling is growing throughout Japan.

The press for the past fortnight has accused foreign banks of contributing to Japan's abandonment of the gold standard, because of their speculations against the yen. Charges against a well-known New York bank, which does the largest business of any foreign bank with Japan, have reached such an extent that the Tokyo branch of the bank today issued a formal statement to the press denying the charges, asserting all the bank's exchange transactions were for its clients, which showed legitimate business. The statement points out that it was the Japanese themselves who through lack of confidence, expressed by transferring capital to America, caused the nation to abandon gold.

New Advance Foreseen

The press generally interprets the Government's statement of yesterday as indicating that Japan is determined to proceed against Chinchow. Following the Emperor's approval of the Cabinet's decision to send extensive reinforcements from Korea to Manchuria, troop movements from various Korean garrisons started today. Reinforcements will assume their new stations in Manchuria tomorrow, giving General Honjo ample forces to deal with any situation and advance toward Chinchow any time he desires.

It is estimated that the total Japanese forces in Manchuria now exceed 25,000.

Antibandit operations west of the Liao River continued today. General Tamon's column reached a point near Panshan, southwest of Kowpangtzu, where it is understood to confront considerable Chinese detachments from Chinchow.

Heavy fighting in this region during this week is possible, as Kowpangtzu is a very important strategic point. The press reports that the pressure of large groups of irregulars compelled the Japanese to evacuate Newchang, the Chinese reoccupying the citadel there on Sunday.

ANOTHER ILLINOIS CITY TO CLEAN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 28—Business interests, through the Association of Commerce, have named a secret committee, similar to Chicago's famous "Secret Six" to cope with crime in Peoria.

Every appearance of a drive against crime is being given, with Peoria's citizens definitely aroused. Representative citizens are backing the movement for law and order.

SHORTER HOURS CALLED NO HELP TO UNEMPLOYED

Do Not, Harvard Man Says, Among Other Things, Increase Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The shortened working day or week as a remedy for unemployment was held economically unsound in a paper delivered here today before the opening meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard University.

The American Association for Labor Legislation was one of nine learned societies beginning their deliberations here today. The meetings will be attended by approximately 3000 social scientists. The other organizations meeting are the American Sociological Society, American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, American Statistical Association, American Farm Economc Association, American Association of University Instructors in Accounting, Association of Teachers of Law in Collegiate Schools of Business and National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising.

Dr. Carver hit the reasoning of those who advocate the reduction of working time as an unemployment remedy in four spots. First, he pointed out it does not reduce unemployment, because, "if it gives employment to more men, it also inflicts unemployment on more men." It may be a good thing to do, he added, but it does not increase the sum total of employment.

More leisure, Professor Carver declared, secondly, does not necessarily increase the demand for goods. Even if it increases the desire, that desire is not an effective demand unless it is accompanied by ability to purchase, he pointed out. His third point was that if men are to receive the same wages for a reduced product per worker, it will raise the money cost per unit of product, and real wages will go down. "If," he said, "under the shortened working time, with reduced product but the same money wages per worker, more men could be employed, it would be at the expense of lower real wages."

Lastly, Dr. Carver pointed out, "it is a mistake to assume that the same results would follow when the shortened working time is adopted in all industries as when it is adopted in one or a few. One industry might reduce its product per worker, either by shortening the working time or by slowing down, without greatly reducing the volume of its production or the prices of the goods which its own workers have to buy.

"But when all industries adopt the same plan, the cost of all products, except those produced under non-competitive conditions, will go up, all money wages and incomes which have not been increased will buy less, there will be a smaller volume of production and a fall in the real wages of labor.

"If, as the purchasing power of money wages falls, money wages are advanced in order to keep real wages at the old level, that will send the cost of production still higher, reduce the quantities that can be purchased by those who are not wage workers, call for a still smaller volume of production and completely nullify any supposed advantage to the unemployed."

Mr. John P. Frey of the American Federation of Labor took the viewpoint that when the wage-earner receives a wage which bears a sound economic relationship to the wealth produced by industry, the question of shortened hours of labor will take care of itself.

Harvard to Widen Chain-Store Study

A study of the expenses of organizations operating five and ten cent stores, five cents to $1, five cents to $5 stores and junior department stores is about to be started by the bureau of business research of the Harvard School of Business Administration. The bureau has been engaged for some time in studying operating expenses of chain store systems and is now to expand its work.

Balance sheets and profit and loss statements for 1929 and 1931 are to be gathered by the bureau and on the basis of these data, percentages and ratios are to be computed for these firms. Common or typical operating figures are expected to be ready for publication in pamphlet form early next summer indicating the representative margins of expenses and profits of chain organizations of this kind.

Comparison of the two years selected is expected to show how the chain store systems stand up under adverse conditions such as were experienced in 1931, it is pointed out. Each report submitted to the bureau is kept confidential. During its 20 years of operation the bureau has gathered more than 17,000 operating or financial reports of various kinds.

The primary object of the studies is to provide information for use in teaching, not only at Harvard but in other universities. The preliminary work has been under way for several months.

BOSTON FREIGHT 'EL' PROPOSAL REJECTED

A proposal to use the elevated structure on Atlantic Avenue as a belt line freight railroad was rejected Saturday at a conference in Mayor James M. Curley's office. The plan, proposed by Mr. Frederic H. Fay, was opposed by railroad officials as a detriment to freight service.

The conference agreed on a curtailed program calling for adequate deepening of harbor channels anda cquisition by the Commonwealth of the Army Base in South Boston. The rail executives emphasized that Boston has ample facilities for business, and lacks only business volume.

EXTENSION COURSES COVER WIDE RANGE

The bulletin describing the 90 courses of the University Extension Division, Massachusetts Department of Education, is now available at the office of the division, room 217, State House.

The fields of study represented include literature, music, art, education, home-making, economics, radio, mechanics, parliamentary law and public speaking. There will be 28 business courses. Visiting French men of letters and professors from New England colleges and universities will take part in a symposium of lectures in French.

FIRMS EXPECTED TO MERGE

Wall Street is looking for many changes in brokerage firms at the end of the year. The number of dissolutions, mergers and new partnerships is expected to reach a rather large total.

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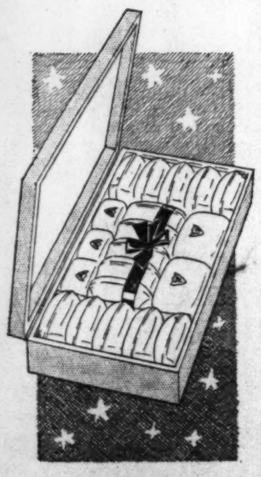

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Spending and Saving

By FRANK C. MORTIMER

CAN YOU EXPLAIN why so many elderly people, principally women, are the victims of promoters of questionable projects? . . . I cannot . . . But that is a fact.

Recently it came to light in one of our large cities that an army of more than 17,000 people, many of them women in all walks of life, put millions of dollars into the hands of one of these high-pressure organizations.

The accumulation of funds in savings accounts . . . proceeds in insurance policies . . . high grade bonds . . . good dividend paying stocks . . . trust funds . . . proceeds of first mortgages . . . and funds from other good investments . . . were turned over to the high-pressure fellows . . . in exchange for pretty stock certificates and promises of large and quick profits.

Today the organization is in the hands of a receiver and the prospect for getting back the money is slim . . . to say nothing about any expected income.

A sad story . . . yes . . . and the public authorities are doing their best to put a stop to it . . . but it seems to continue . . . notwithstanding the laws and regulations which have been made to protect the people.

It may not be possible to legislate wisdom into the minds of the people, as a whole, in matters of investment . . . but you and your neighbor can appoint yourselves as intervening protectors when anyone consults you on a contemplated investment.

Refer them to their banker, their lawyer, or to the Better Business Bureau in your city . . . and you will be doing the prospective investor a service for which he will owe you enduring gratitude.

(Copyright 1931)

Slow-Up Devices In Highways Urged

The need for devices which would compel motorists to slow down at curves and dangerous intersections on heavily traveled highways was stressed today by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in his regular weekly report.

"Many millions of dollars have been spent to enable us to travel faster and faster," said Mr. Ryan. "Why not spend a little to compel us to travel safer and safer? What useful purpose is served by all this speed if it leads to so many mishaps and fatalities?" The registrar asks why it would not be possible so to construct "our highways that on approaching a dangerous curve motorists will be compelled to slow down or even come to a stop."

There were 15 fatalities last week, 10 less than the preceding week, the registrar's report stated. Of the 117 persons convicted last week for operating under the influence of liquor, 21 were remanded to jail. There were 733 licenses suspended or revoked, 99 of which were on account of driving after drinking intoxicating liquor and 282 on account of insurance cancellations.

MASONIC SERVICES HELD IN SPRINGFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28—Impressive Masonic services were conducted in Christ Church Cathedral yesterday in observance of St. John the Evangelist Day and, by coincidence, on the last day of the term in office of Mr. Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

The Very Rev. Percy T. Edrop, dean of the cathedral and chaplain of the Grand Lodge, preached. Delegations were present from surrounding cities and towns, as well as from every lodge in Springfield.

JOB PRINTERS' WAGE CUT PLAN REJECTED

A proposed wage cut of 10 per cent for a limited period was rejected yesterday by members of the Boston Typographical Union. The cut, sought by commercial employing printers here, if accepted, would effect more than 700 members of the union.

The job scale committee, in reporting on the proposal, made at a conference of the commercial printers and the committee, held that a wage reduction would not solve the problem. Members of the union declared that other means could be found to relieve the industry.

PITTSFIELD ADDS ANOTHER INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28—A new industry, the Glix-Brand Underwear Company, has been brought to this city by the Pittsfield Industrial Development Company and will employ 220 hands at the start of operations, the industrial organization announces.

Space has been secured in the idle mill formerly operated by the W. E. Tillotson Company, Mr. Samuel J. Brandt is president of the concern, which was formerly located in New York.

PLATE GLASS OUTPUT DROPS

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Dec. 28—Production of polished plate glass in November was 3,384,882 square feet, compared with 4,531,507 in October, says Plate Glass Manufacturers of America.

Eggs Direct From the Farm

With all their freshness and flavor. Laid by large, vigorous, healthy hens, specially fed to produce eggs of high food value and unsurpassed flavor. Gathered often and mailed promptly, they'll surprise you with their fresh goodness. One quality—two sizes. Extra large, 3 doz., $1.75, postpaid. Large, 3 doz., $1.60, postpaid. Safe arrival and full satisfaction, or money back. No carton to return.

Riverside Farm, Alstead, N. H.

It will be appreciated if you will ask for

Wilhoite's

PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES

"MIGHTY-GOOD" Combination Peanut and Cheese
"2 W'S" Toasted Whole Wheat Sandwich
"JUS-T-NUF", "DEE-LITE-FUL", "PLEN-TI-FUL", "KAKE-O-FIGS" Sandwiches

DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH

Quality is our motto

PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Greater Traffic Facilities Urged

Second-story sidewalks, arcades tunneling office buildings at street level, mechanical parking garages operated like Ferris wheels, and double-decked streets, were some of the modern facilities for maintaining an efficient tie between transportation and building encountered by a group of Harvard student research engineers on a recent visit to 15 cities throughout the United States.

Their survey was sponsored by the Albert Russel Erskine Bureau for Traffic Research at Harvard. Funds for traveling expenses came from the Sheldon Traveling Fellowships.

The group concurred in the opinion that "cities may hope to grow only by tying new building to transportation." The workers further agreed that "if the means of transportation are not altered by some undeveloped agency, the course of municipal development will lead toward large-scale, self-contained buildings." "Air rights," the Harvard group indicated, may eventually figure in the construction of city buildings if street planning is not included in building plans.

Hoover Is Willing To Pare Expenses

(Continued from Page 1)

complishment in the first 17 days of the Seventy-second Congress, Mr. Rainey said he would hold the House to its rapid pace until every bill essential to the economic condition of the country had been passed.

"The policy of the Democratic organization," he said, "has been to expedite as rapidly as possible the program of the Administration. The violent criticisms of the President and his policies have all come from the Republican side of the House. So far as I am concerned personally I do not propose to make on the floor a single speech which might be called political until the reconstruction bills . . . have passed the lower house of Congress.

"When that has been accomplished, I expect to commence making speeches which are sometimes called political speeches and I expect to charge up the necessity for the unparalleled taxing burdens made necessary at this session to the policies in force since the expiration of the Wilson Administration. And so far as I am able to control the matter, I shall endeavor to prevent members on the Democratic side from making speeches which are sometimes called political until these reconstruction bills have passed the House."

Mr. Rainey's statement made it clear, however, that the Democratic leaders in the House will have no hesitation in amending the Administration bills in any manner they see fit.

THIS WEEK

TUESDAY

2:30 TO 4:00 P.M.

Join us at

THE FRIENDLY COOKING SCHOOL

39 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

(Second floor)

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAM

"Party Suggestions for New Year's Eve"

This program will be preceded by a half-hour Radio Broadcast direct from the stage

Recipes furnished free
No admission charge

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

High Import Taxes Levied by Panama

PANAMA CITY, R. P., Dec. 28 (AP)—A new protective tariff schedule carrying heavy duties against importations of agricultural and other products, including a tax of $50 a head and 15 per cent ad valorem against beef cattle, is slated to become effective April 1.

The decree says the measure is intended to "decrease as far as possible the harmful effects of the economic crisis," and adds that "it is necessary to issue measures tending to develop national industries, while preventing the emigration of capital" and to provide work for large numbers of unemployed. It applies to clothing, leather goods, liquors, furniture, cattle and poultry.

The rates are based on a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem, in addition to specific taxes ranging from $50 a head for beef cattle to from 10 to 15 cents a kilogram on fish and sea foods.

To protect consumers, the decree provides that if prices increase more than 25 per cent, the tariff schedules will be lowered 50 per cent, and if the price increase exceeds 70 per cent, the new tariff will be abolished and the original duties resumed.

WASHINGTON IDEALS FOR TODAY FAVORED

Application of the words, deeds and ideals of George Washington to American daily life is needed in connection with the return of the world to normalcy and the restoration of prosperity. This declaration was made yesterday by Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts and Mr. Alexander Brin, chairman of the program committee of the Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in opening officially the Massachusetts campaign for observance in 1932 of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington.

Senator Walsh and Mr. Brin spoke over the Westinghouse radio stations of New England in the first of 24 broadcasts to be conducted under the auspices of the official State Bicentennial Commission. According to the speakers the aim of the celebration is to revive in the American people a just appreciation of the part Washington and his compatriots played in the affairs of the country.

ENGINEERS TO MEET AT TECH CONFERENCE

Economic and business problems of the day will be discussed at a conference to be held Saturday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for graduates of the business and engineering administration departments.

More than 300 former students will hear professors talk on changes in economic conditions, marketing of manufactured goods, changes in corporate financial policy, changes in accounting control and trends in production management.

MATTER IS HELD OF LITTLE VALUE WITHOUT 'SPIRIT'

Professor Urban Speaker Before Philosophical Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28—Spirit is the dominating force in life, and without it matter is of little value, said Prof. Wilbur M. Urban of Yale University, in an address today before the annual meeting of the eastern division of the American Philosophical Association. Some 200 of the leading philosophers of the United States are here for the meeting, the sessions of which are being held in the Sterling Law Buildings at Yale.

"It was always clear, as indeed it is today, that matter, if used in the sense of the sciences which have formulated our conception, obviously fails to explain or make intelligible, the characteristics of life—self-movement—or the comprehension of things in space and time which is one of the characters of mind.

"Moreover, the living organism has in its constitution an integral character, a subtlety of coördination and spontaneity of adaptation, that no knowledge of physics or chemistry would enable the spectator to predict. In other words, matter itself becomes fully intelligible, reveals its full possibilities, what it really is, only when life supervenes upon it, when it, so to speak, expresses itself in life.

"Similarly, life reveals what it really is only when mind supervenes upon it. No study of zoology or biology would enable us to predict the occurrences among living creatures of a Plato or a Shakespeare, a Newton or a Beethoven. Their employment of faculties, doubtless first used for survival, in the interest of ends having nothing to do with survival, is intrinsically unintelligible where life is taken in the exclusively biological sense. Even in this limited sense, life is understandable only when we accept its immediate and indubitable meaning as a center of values, values realized in the processes of growth and survival. It becomes really intelligible only when values become explicit in mind and consciousness.

"Mind too, as mere intellect, becomes intelligible to us, shows us what it can do, only when it is guided by mind as spirit. Intellect, except as interpreted by this fourth level or category, only too easily appears merely as a means or instrument of life, and appears oriented toward space and matter. Yet the mere existence of knowledge or science, to say nothing of art and morals, their absolute values and their absolute claims on life itself—suffices to refute this impoverished conception of mind. The acknowledgment of these claims, and of the value to which they correspond, is the very condition of a large part of mind and of its activity being understandable at all."

This morning's meeting was entirely given up to a centenary session on Hegel, the famous German philosopher. Papers were read by Prof. Sidney Hook of New York University; Prof. Morris Cohen of College of City of New York; and Prof. George H. Sabine of Cornell University.

The annual association dinner will be held tomorrow night at the New Haven Lawn Club. The speakers will be Dr. James Rowland Angell, President of Yale University, and Prof. A. N. Whitehead, of Harvard University, president of the association.

Holiday Trade Bigger in Volume

Holiday trade in Boston stores proved to be fairly good, considering the general business situation, and leading merchants today said results have been satisfactory. The volume of goods sold was said to be larger than a year ago, though the drop in prices as compared with 1930 was sufficiently great to prevent the monetary receipts from being as large as December last year.

Stores averaged between 10 and 12 per cent less in December than in the corresponding month of 1930 in cash returns but commodities are retailing from 15 to 17 per cent on the average below 1930 levels.

Specific figures have not been compiled by agencies like the Federal Reserve Bank of the Retail Trade Board but merchants agree that statistics covering the first 10 months of 1931 show that New England generally is holding its position better than other parts of the nation.

TWO BOSTON BANKS ANNOUNCE MERGER

Merging of the United States Trust Company and the Bank of Commerce & Trust Company is announced in Boston. Mr. A. C. Ratshesky, president of the former bank, will serve as chairman of the board of directors of the combined banks, with Mr. James Solomont as president.

The merged banks are members of the Federal Reserve System and the Boston Clearing House Association. They will operate under the name of the United States Trust Company.

ROUMANIA FEELS KEENLY LOSS OF GERMAN BUSINESS

Treaty Annulment Leaves Farmers With Task of Unloading Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Germany's repudiation of the commercial treaty recently concluded with Roumania has caused direct damage to Roumanian agriculture which is keenly felt here.

Under the now revoked treaty, Germany was to grant preferential treatment to Roumanian corn and barley. A generous quota of cereal export had been allotted to Roumania for this year, and grain merchants had made definite arrangements to ship their supplies up the Danube before the river froze and stopped traffic. Contracts which have now had to be canceled affect almost the entire corn and barley crop of Roumania.

But Germany's failure to secure the consent of all the nations to whom it is pledged to give the most favored nation treatment, the alleged cause of the collapse, is interpreted here as implying more than a severe blow to the Roumanian farmer. The opposition of the other grain-exporting countries, among them Russia, the United States and Argentina, seems definitely to rule out a plan which the agricultural countries of southeastern Europe have laboriously worked out to improve their economic situation, with the full approval and encouragement of the League of Nations.

Germany intends to resume her negotiations with Roumania after consultation with the other Danube countries. In the meantime, the Roumanian grain grower continues his unequal struggle with his better organized overseas competitors.

Do You Know

That birthday messages, invitations, congratulations, and acknowledgements are much more personal when you telephone them?

Isn't there some friend to whom you've owed a letter for months, who would appreciate a telephone call this evening?

Between 7 and 8:30 P.M., a quarter will take you twenty-five miles; forty cents, 64 miles; sixty cents, 104 miles, for a three-minute number call.

Winter Storage *for* Automobiles

REASONABLE RATES

NEW ENGLAND STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

Phone HIghlands 9370

32 GEORGE STREET ROXBURY

A LOVELY SMILE will go a long, long way

What a difference gleaming, lustrous teeth make! Clever women, beautiful women take just as good care of their teeth as of their hands, hair, and skin. It's significant that so many of them use Squibb Dental Cream.

Try a tube of Squibb Dental Cream and see the results for yourself. Watch your teeth grow more beautiful. Soon they begin to gleam. Your mouth begins to *keep* that fresh feeling which helps your smile to sparkle and flash as never before. Use Squibb and see what a glowing difference it makes!

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

STOWELL'S

AFTER-CHRISTMAS

MARKDOWNS

ONE WEEK SALE

Here are but a few of the special values offered for our annual clearance sale. All merchandise is of Stowell quality. Sale includes close-outs and lines to be discontinued.

25% TO 50% REDUCTIONS

Odd lots of novelty lamps and shades . . . Odd pieces of cut glass and imported and domestic vases in crystal and colors . . . Bronze finished radio cabinet ornaments . . . Odd stemware 33⅓% to 50% off . . . Italian marble lamp was $30, now $20 . . . Italian marble "Remembrance" was $100, now $50 . . . Italian marble "Beatrice" was $60, now $40 . . . Odd book ends and objets d'Art . . . 25% off on all suede handbags . . . Exceptional reductions on leather bags and billfolds . . . Sterling silver mesh bag, was $85, now $50 . . . One 4-strand simulated pearl and rhinestone necklace was $33, now $20 . . . Other reductions in all types of jewelry.

SPECIAL 40% OFF ON CHINA DINNERWARE TO BE CLOSED OUT

Listed are only 3 of the 12 patterns:
"Green Tree" Haviland French China
"Winthrop" Bavarian China
"Canton" Coalport English semi-porcelain

SPECIAL CLOCK VALUES

Telechron Electric Grandfather Hall clock, Westminster chimes, was $300, now $200.

Waltham full size Banjo clocks, were $75 and $85, now $45.

Chelsea desk clock with barometer, was $110, now $60.

A few special values in sterling silver vases, bowls, bread trays and tea strainers.

All sales are final and articles cannot be exchanged, refunded, credited or sent on approval.

Stowell's

24 WINTER STREET · BOSTON

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

WOMEN UNITE FOR ACTION ON WORLD COURT

Ask Republicans to Work for Ratification of Protocols

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The organization of a national group of Republican women to push the Administration's policy for ratification of the World Court protocols, headed by Mrs. Arthur Livermore, president of the Women's National Republican Club, was announced here today.

The committee, the anouncement said, was formed "for the sole purpose of making clear to the public and the Senate, the support which Republican women entertain for ratification of the three World Court protocols which the United States signed two years ago, by the President's authority, and upon which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee somewhat over a week ago postponed action." The women will urge their fellow Republicans to press for ratification as "an outstanding party objective."

Several of the committee are members of the Republican National Committee from strong Republican states. The officers of the group include, besides its chairman, six vice-chairmen; Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, vice-chairman of the New York State Republican Committee; Mrs. Worthington Scranton of the National Committee from Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Grace Semple Burlington of the National Committee from Missouri; Mrs. Silas H. Strawn of Illinois; Mrs. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Charles Taft 2d of Ohio.

The committee is now preparing to send thousands of Republican women voters a message for support of the official Republican policy indorsing the adherence of the United States to the World Court. This message will say, in part:

"The question now before the Senate and the country is not whether we shall enter the World Court. The Senate in 1926, by a vote of 76 to 17, passed a resolution declaring that we should, if five reservations were met. The present question, therefore, is whether the three pending protocols awaiting the Senate's ratification do indeed satisfy the Senate's 1926 reservations. The Department of State clearly stated that they do. . . . President Hoover has authorized the signature of the protocols by the United States, and they have been signed."

First Swiss Snows Bring Out Devotees

(Continued from Page 1)

slopes. They were skiers, of course, out on a first adventure, a becoming-acquainted trip in a realm permeated with Christmas tree enchantment, for every tree and bush now stood resplendent with sparkling snow. Icicles had rapidly formed on the edge of roofs, and the mountain brook to whose jolly babbling we had listened but a few days ago, had closed its limpid eyes.

Skiing Most Popular

Skiing, according to our observations, is probably the most popular winter sport. As a sport pure and simple it is comparatively new, but as a means of locomotion it has a very long history. In Norse mythology Skaoi was a goddess of Ski and the necessity of this accomplishment is duly referred to in sagas.

When first riveted to these slender and long wooden boards, a novice may, as one writer put it, "feel like a cathedral perched on Mt. Everest about to descend into a bottomless pit," but things won't go so badly if one remembers that it is better to at first avoid much-used, slippery hills, and to keep both legs going in the same direction.

An occasional spill can probably not be avoided, but besides a slight blow to one's dignity, it causes no hurts. Capable instructors are available everywhere and a beginner is usually soon able to participate in short excursions.

Unlimited opportunities await the more seasoned skier. Long-distance and obstacle races may appeal to him and he may relish Kristianias and Telemarks. Ski-jumping from those elaborately constructed platforms which are a feature in the better resorts may be his ambition, but here he may as well remember that the world record ski-jump achieved by the Norwegian Sigmund Ruud at Davos last season registered 265.76 feet! If he has the makings of a mountaineer he may wish to scale an Alpine peak on skis, a feat which has lately become quite the thing for experts.

A new fad, known as "ski-hopping," is also said to be gaining in popularity. But this supposed bounding from crag to crag and maintaining perfect poise requires quite some skill.

However, we observed many excellent skiers who did not go in for any special displays of their skill. They simply went skiing in order to enjoy the entrancing scenery which greets one in solitary side valleys, and up on spacious plateaus. Here little inns or regular ski huts, where hot refreshments are served, are happy meeting places, and the swift homeward descent marks the end of a perfect outing.

Do Not Even Have to Climb Up

In many of the foremost winter-sport centers there are convenient mountain railways which carry devotees of snow sports to some spacious snow plateau or start of a toboggan or bobsleigh run.

Perfect ice rinks invite everywhere. They are thronged with people of all ages, and their happy laughter spreads among those who may at first have intended "just to watch." In these realms of azure skies, warm sunshine, and crisp, invigorating air, the desire to do something is rapidly awakened and the enterprising spirit of youth begins to assert itself.

Skating is practiced with great seriousness in these places, and everybody strives to attain a high standard. Of course, conditions are ideal for months without interruption and this feature in itself helps and inspires to reach some degree of perfection. Speed skating, figure skating, waltzing contests are daily events, and gymkhanas, consisting of comical stunts and obstacle games on skates, are ever mirth-provoking pastimes.

Night skating festivals are also arranged, when a silvery moon holds court above the brilliantly illuminated rinks. And during the day, as well as on these gala occasions at night, there are orchestras and jazz bands which furnish music.

Skating tutors and skating champions abound and as soon as the average guest has acquired or "brushed up" on this most graceful sport his normal desire for further expansion will center upon an adjoining rink especially reserved for hockey players; or upon belonging to the jolly, broom-yielding tribe of curlers. Hockey and curling are at their very best in the Swiss Alpine resorts.

Skating Rinks the Best

We were much impressed with the absolute perfection of the Swiss skating rinks. The once all prevalent flooding methods are being discarded in favor of nightly spraying. Rinks are now built up gradually. The clearing of snow is another vital problem for the rink managers. It is hard and necessarily slow work, and forms a considerable item in the surprisingly big maintenance expenditure account.

But who could behold such a blanket of snow without wishing to go tobogganing! While children and beginners are able to indulge in their frolics on a course specially set aside for novices, the experienced riders disport themselves on runs of greater length, and more intricate design.

A course of classic renown is the Cresta at St. Moritz. It is three-quarters of a mile long, has a drop of 514 feet, and affords an average speed of 45 miles and a maximum speed of 80 miles an hour. The slope of the ground changes every few yards. Leaps or sudden depressions which cause the machine to leave the track and skim through the air before touching the ice again are introduced, so that the rider emerges from one thrill into another.

Bobsleighing, the social form of tobogganing, is another much catered-to sport. It was not "in our line," but we were thrilled to catch occasional glimpses of the splendid courses which cater to the bobsleds for two and the more formidable vehicles for four or five riders.

Then we were fascinated by "tailing," where a string of toboggans attached to a horse-drawn sleigh, winds its way through winter's fairyland. Silvery bells jingle and happy boys and girls, with cheeks glowing and eyes sparkling, are eagerly anticipating that stop-over for luncheon.

Other guests organize caravans of luxuriously equipped horse-drawn sleighs, and in more sedate but probably more comfortable manner than the "tailers," also have their royal feast of scenic beauty, and their fun.

When evening shadows fall over this wintry world, sport activities and sport clothes are promptly replaced by social functions with their corresponding attire. Never is there a lack in entertainment and the long winter nights are for many all too short.

Another round of invigorating sport activities will start in the morning, to be greeted by an army of eager devotees.

BAHIA ADOPTS DEBT PAYMENT AGREEMENT

BAHIA, Brazil, Dec. 28 (By U. P.)—The State of Bahia will begin substantial payments on its external debts in 1932. Instructions were issued Friday by the federal interventor to Senhor Paes de Carvalho, Bahia's financial agent in London, to sign on behalf of the state an agreement reached with creditors providing for payments of 2400 contos, $288,000 at par value, annually in 1932 and 1933.

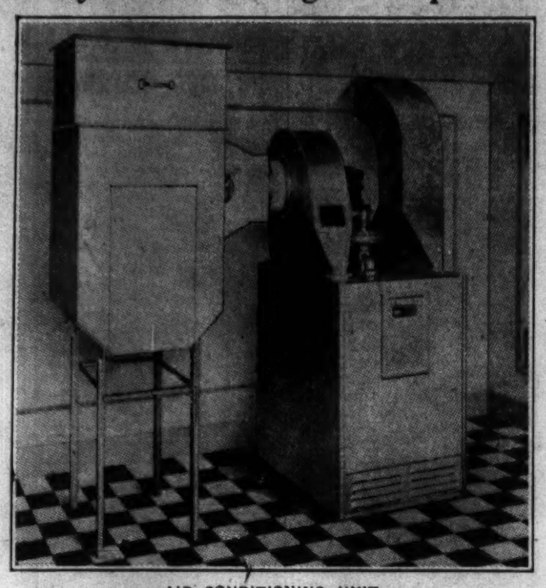
After that, yearly payments on the obligations are to be made at the rate of 7000 contos, $840,000.

CONSTITUTION GIVES PERU RULE TO PEOPLE

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 28 (By U. P.)—The first article in the new Peruvian Constitution was approved Thursday by the Constitutional Assembly.

"Peru is a republic," it reads. "The power emanates from the people and is exercised by functionaries with the limitations that the Constitution and the laws have established." The Assembly rejected a motion to begin the new Constitution with "Peru is a republic of workers."

Ready to Deliver Right Temperature



AIR CONDITIONING UNIT

Left Section: Refrigerating Unit for Cooling Air in Summer. Right Section: Air Filter, Heater and Circulating Blower.

HOMES TO GET HEAT OR COLD BY TURN OF SWITCH

Air-Conditioning Machine Makes for Comfort in Summer and Winter

Demands of home owners for year-round comfort in their homes have brought about a number of advancements and improvements in residential air conditioning during the past year, according to heating and ventilating engineers

The business man whose office was carefully air-conditioned noted a difference in the atmosphere of his home when he returned in the evening. He began to look into the possibilities of residential air conditioning. And out of this have come the many varied types of residential conditioners now on the market.

One of these machines, when installed in a home, is capable of supplying it with completely conditioned air throughout the entire year. In summer it will cool the air by refrigeration, the excess moisture, or humidity as it is sometimes called, condensing and passing off as water

In winter the air is warmed by a gas-burning system and the proper amount of moisture added to it. Air drawn into the machine, passes through dry filters which remove dust, soot or other impurities, and after the heating or cooling has taken place, whichever the case may be, the air is forced out gently by a fan through ducts and wall registers into the rooms. In this way, all undesirable drafts are prevented. At the same time a correct air circulation or air motion is obtained.

This machine is thermostatically controlled, thereby reducing to almost nothing the amount of attention which the average home owner has to devote to his heating system. By the reversal of a switch and the throwing of a damper, the cooling or heating system in this machine may be put into operation.

Increasing demands from small-home owners for summer comfort have led manufacturers of electrical refrigerating equipment to place on the market small, single-room units which are satisfactorily meeting the needs in smaller homes where larger units could not be afforded.

And the continually growing demand for proper atmospheric conditions in the home, in the opinion of many heating and ventilating engineers, will lead to the perfecting of small all-year-round systems for small homes. When this is accomplished any home, no matter how large or how small, it is said, may be air-conditioned, and at a not too great expense.

Then air conditioning will pass into the category of a necessity rather than a luxury, engineers believe, and its acceptance in the home will have a tendency toward its application to many other kinds of buildings.

Argentina Plans Speculation Cut In Grain Futures

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 28 (By U. P.)—Recommendations for curtailment of speculation on the grain futures market here were made by the powerful Argentine Rural Society, Thursday, in a communication to the recently formed governmental investigating commission, which is examining operations of the Buenos Aires market and the Rosario produce exchange. The society urges the immediate adoption of regulations which, it believes, would result in steadier grain prices.

Under these regulations, all offers below official quotations on grains would have to be backed by immediate proof of power to deliver the product. All wheat placed in the futures market would have to be unhulled except where two standards of wheat are fixed. One-third of the railroad storage facilities for grains would have to be placed for the exclusive use of the producers, and a 10,000,000-peso advance (about $2,593,000) on the basis of such deposits in warrant would have to be at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent.

The society further points out that extensive bull operations indicate that group interests are working against producers, especially where continuous undercutting of even primary production costs is producing artificial lows which the society suggests could be considered a transgression of the anti-speculation laws.

It has been customary for some firms to obtain a corner on storage facilities, the society declares, hence forcing the producers to sell out at unfavorable prices.

The Argentine Government, it is understood, will probably make certain reforms in the futures markets early next year as a result of the findings of the investigating commission. The projected reforms will affect especially the groups of syndicates which although members of the grain exchanges, are strongly influencing grain quotations by their speculative operations.

RECOGNITION DENIED

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that Nicaragua will not extend recognition to the new Government of Salvador in accordance with the Washington Pact of 1923.

DRYS CONFIDENT OF REAL EFFORT TO ENFORCE LAW

Congress Not to Take Any Quick Action on Vote, Spokesman Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Selection of senate committees to hold hearings on various proposals for modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment finds dry organizations here confident nothing will result to impede the steady increase in the effectiveness of dry law enforcement.

Following announcement by Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, of the names of those who will form subcommittees to consider the many bills on the subject, the National Prohibition Board of Strategy declared drys face the new year with confidence.

In a statement signed by the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary, the board reported a growing conviction in Congress against any precipitate action on prohibition, and also of the public generally against "taxing the vices of the people" by legalizing beer.

Senator Norris named a committee to consider the Bingham repeal bill, Senators John J. Blaine (R.) of Wisconsin, William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island, Henry F. Ashurst (D.) of Arizona, and Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana. It will also take testimony on several bills regarding the medicinal use of alcohol.

Another subcommittee including Senators Hebert and Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana, Republicans, and William H. King (D.) of Utah, will hear evidence on the Bingham resolution to provide machinery for a national referendum and on a resolution requiring all future constitutional amendments giving the Federal Government new power over individuals to be passed by state conventions rather than legislatures.

The statement from the National Prohibition Board of Strategy lists the following reasons why it is confident nothing will be done to impede the progress of prohibition enforcement during the coming year.

"1. There is a growing conviction in Congress that no snap action should be taken upon the Eighteenth Amendment in a so-called referendum, for which there is neither constitutional provision nor precedent.

"2. There is an equally widening conviction that taxing the vices of a people to raise revenue is the resort of bankrupt statesmanship; hence, no modification of the law to permit beer will be made, since such beer to be satisfying would be intoxicating and so violate the Constitution and make enforcement more difficult.

"3. The dry majority in America is getting aroused. Before the party conventions next June Congress will have voted down—if a vote is reached—all repeal or modification proposals and neither party will dare write such a plank into its platform—not even a referendum plank, because a referendum plank actually is, and would be so appraised by the drys and neutrals, as a repeal plank.

"4. John J. Raskob will be retired from his overlordship of the Democratic Party with the nominations of candidates in June. No Democratic nominee for the Presidency will retain Raskob as chairman of the party's national committee."

Balanced Budget Urgent National Need, Snell Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader of the House, today urged immediate balancing of the budget as one of the nation's most pressing problems.

Pointing out that European nations have been told to balance their budgets before coming to the United States for aid, he said the same argument applies to this country and that when large emergency and unemployment appropriations are made they must be paid for.

"Frankly," he said, "I don't think we can get by without an upward revision of taxes. I think the revision should be retroactive. The people last year demanded large emergency and unemployment appropriations. When they want such services they must expect to pay for them.

"I can't say exactly what tax program I should want to see adopted. Generally, I think the suggestions of Secretary Mellon are sound. It may be that it would be better to place a larger share of the burden on the wealthy classes and I am inclined to dislike a tax on telephones and such things."

CARSONS are sure to please

The Cat and Butterfly Box 6/- per lb.

THE casual eater of chocolates realises the finer flavours and smoother coverings that are Carsons—and the Connoisseur of Chocolates always chooses them for the same reasons. Each centre is a perfected flavour and the coverings are in keeping. If not in stock, your Confectioner can easily obtain them for you.

CARSONS, LIMITED, LONDON, GLASGOW AND BRISTOL

CARSONS CHOCOLATES

Carsons Fruit Pastilles
The fresh fruit sweet for all occasions
Sold loose and in dainty cellophane packets 6d. per quarter. The most refreshing sweet any confectioner can supply.

The Great Barker Sale

CONTINUOUS TO-DAY & DAILY

Shopping hours 9 a. m. to 6.30 p. m.

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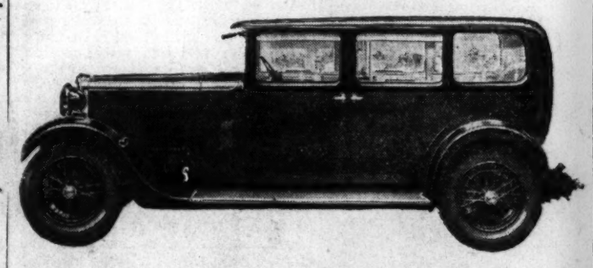

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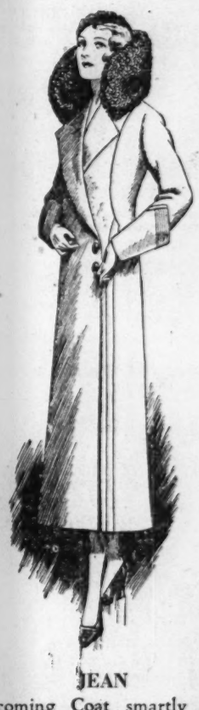
EVA

Practical Winter Coat fashioned in a variety of attractive tweeds, with collar of beaver lamb, or seal coney fur. Lined throughout. Small, medium and large sizes.

SALE PRICE 69/9



JEAN

Becoming Coat smartly tailored in warm diagonal cloth, the attractive collar is of Persian lamb or sable squirrel. Lined throughout. In black only.

SALE PRICE £5.19.6

IRIS

Tailored in a novelty cloth with diagonal finish, trimmed with good quality musquash fur. Lined throughout. Four sizes. Black, nigger, navy.

SALE PRICE £4.19.6

WOOLLAND BROS., LTD.
Knightsbridge, London, S. W. 1

TREASURY'S TAX REFUNDS TOTAL $69,476,930 IN 1931

Individual and Corporation Repayments Fall Far Below Those in 1930

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Treasury reconsideration on taxes and the decision that it had been wrong in a good many instances put $69,476,930 in refunds back into taxpayers' pocketbooks in the 1931 fiscal year ending June 30.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, reported today to Congress that the sum included all taxes illegally collected and returned, but he did not list credits and abatements. The latter are deducted from taxes assessed but not yet paid. Refunds are actual cash payments.

The year before, refunds totaled $126,836,333, abatements $176,398,377 and credits $36,535,245.

Only two separate refunds were for more than $1,000,000, in which class there were twelve a year earlier. The Illinois Central Railroad got $1,158,675 and the Prairie Pipe Line Company of Independence, Kan., $1,784,494.

The Prairie group profited also by the Treasury's decision that there had been other overassessments and errors. To the Prairie Oil & Gas Co., at Parco, Wyo., went $31,924; to the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. at Independence $531,740, making the total for the three concerns $2,348,158.

Hundreds Share in Repayments

Also, the United Verde Copper Company offices at Clarkdale, Ariz., got $50,476 and the New York offices $996,822, for a total of $1,047,398.

Hundreds of names familiar to the country were on the list of the thousands who received refunds of more than $500. Mr. John D. Rockefeller was there again with $31,324; his son, John D. Jr., got $1804.

To Secretary Mellon himself there was a refund of $85,022; to his brother, R. B. Mellon, $14,728, and to Mrs. Jennie K. Mellon, $2594.

Three well-known movie stars convinced the Treasury they were entitled to returns, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, to the extent of $12,391, and Helene Costello Sherman and Dolores Costello Barrymore, $1345 each.

Senator Hamilton F. Kean of New Jersey drew back $806, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas $671, and Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, $10,964.

Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, poloist, got $4780; Mr. Bernard Baruch, $4535; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $3719; Maj. John Jacob Astor, $10,365, and Mr. Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors, $15,112.

Among Larger Beneficiaries

Among the larger refunds were: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $867,926; New York Life Insurance Company, $843,926; American Hawaiian Steamship Company, $824,083; Det Forende Dempskibs Selskab, Aktieselskab (Danish steamship company), $756,722; estate of Charles Deering, $751,192; estate of Payne Whitney, $678,449; F. W. Woolworth Company, $637,961; Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company, $500,576; estate of William K. Vanderbilt, $368,998.

The estate of Mary R. Goelet received the largest tax refund for Rhode Island during the last fiscal year ending June 30. The refund on estate tax was $195,349 in three separate payments. The largest income tax refund was $16,069 to Samuels and brother of Providence.

The Boston & Maine Railroad received the largest refund of any New England concern, a total of $323,645. The Massachusetts list, which was lengthy, also included refunds of $161,370 to the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell and $112,420 to the Mackay companies in Boston.

Refunds in Massachusetts

Other refunds in the Massachusetts collection district during the 1931 fiscal year included: Mrs. Leah Alden, Worcester, $16,250; Estate of David W. Bishop, Cortland F. Bishop, executor, $27,160; Boston & Maine Railroad and affiliated company $4738; Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation, Boston, $32,058; Hamilton Woolen Company, Inc., Southbridge, $5239; Chapin National Bank, Springfield, Chapin National Bank and Trust Company, successor, Springfield, $7607.

Beacon Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, $14,185; Dartmouth Manufacturing Company, Framingham, $7842; Mrs. Henrietta F. Dexter, Springfield, $22,961; Miss Betty Dumaine, $8947; Mr. Christopher Dumaine, $8600; Miss Cordelia Dumaine, $8593; Miss Harriet Dumaine, $8599, and Mr. Pierre Dumaine, $8600 (all of Groton), and Mr. Frederic C. Dumaine Jr., Weston, $8932.

Eastern Steamship Lines Inc., Boston, $77,232; James Edgar Company, Brockton, $6446; Fansworth-Hoyt Company, partnership, Charles C. Hoyt, individually, and John Challis, trustee of Robert P. Gay estate, liquidating partners, $16,749; Gauley Coal Land Company, $17,918; The Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, $11,674; Hills & Nichols, $46,185; estate of Katharine C. Ireson, Philip H. Lewis, executor, Lynn, $23,340.

Lawrence Gas & Electric Company, Lawrence, $5365; Mr. Joseph Lee, Beverly Farms, $8754; Lowell Electric Light Corporation, Boston, $17,596; Norton Company, Worcester, $46,467; Package Machinery Company, Springfield, $8122; B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, $40,701; Mr. Thomas N. Perkins, Boston, $10,727; Pittsfield Coal Gas Company, Pittsfield, $13,414; Sharp Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, $36,440; Smith Paper Company, Lee, $57,497; Southworth Company, Mittineague, $7651.

The Springfield Chapin National Bank & Trust Company, Springfield, (formerly Springfield National Bank) $5543; Mrs. Pauline R. Thayer, Lancaster, $35,215; Mrs. Pauline R. Thayer, Boston $6485; Union Cotton Manufacturing Company, Fall River, $54,703; Woodbury Shoe Company, Beverly $40,541.

Other Refunds Granted

Arizona Commercial Mining Company, Boston, $39,511; the Atlantic National Bank of Boston, Boston, $8172; Mr. Charles F. Ayer of Boston, $32,876; Batchelder, Snyder, Door & Doe Company, Boston, $5758, Boston Publishing Company, $23,310; Mr. Eward and Mary B. Brandegee, Boston, $9134; Mr. Robert G. Brigham, Boston, $17,011; Mrs. Mariette S. Brown, Boston, $41,973

The Columbia National Life Insurance Company, Boston, $10,973; estate of Thomas K. Cory, Mr. George R. Nutter and Berthe de Z. Cory, administrators, Boston, $24,410; Mrs. Berthe Cory, $4136; Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Boston, $14,228; Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company, Chelsea, $31,050; estate of Thomas A. Griffin, Carl P. Dennett and Old Colony Trust Company, trustees, Boston, $10,122.

Kryptok Company, Inc., Boston, $20,129; Lawton Spinning Company, Boston, $8974; estate of Robert M. MacIntosh, Edmund H. G. Talbot, executor, Boston, $10,369; New England Power Association, Boston, $6699; Penobscot Chemical Fiber Company, Boston, $42,750.

Estate of Galen L. Stone, Robert G. Stone, executor, Brookline, $13,813; estate of Peter E. Strauss, Frederick W. Mowatt and Revere E. Atwood, executors, Boston, $38,498; Mrs. Pauline R. Thayer, Boston, $6485; Mrs. Pauline R. Thayer, Lancaster, $35,215.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 10. Dance, Roxbury Memorial High School, Swiss Room, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Theaters

Shubert—Fred Stone in "Smiling Faces," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Three Little Girls," 8:15.
Metropolitan—"Delicious," with Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell.
Plymouth—"Mrs. Moonlight," 8:15.
Colonial—William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, Mr. W. W. Lufkin, speaker on "Some of the Problems of the Customs Service," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Performances of "Pinocchio," presented by Junior League, Boston Civic Theater (formerly the Repertory), 10:15 a. m. and 2:15 p. m.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Portrait Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11. For the children: Storied Windows, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

New England Anti-Vivisection Society: Public meeting, Dr. Wesley A. Young, speaker on "The Veterinarians' Part in the Animal Rescue League Work," Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Vacuum Oil Company, Parlor B. Luncheon, Advertising Club, Salle Moderne, noon.

Radcliffe College Alumnæ Association: Meeting, afternoon reception, presentation of "Ashes of Roses," by Idler Club; 33 Agassiz House, afternoon.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; modern American water colors; exhibition of new accessions to the print department: modern French prints.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. European prints and engravings of the 15th and 16th centuries. Old Japanese Temple Paintings. Throughout December. Exhibit of Buddhist paintings, to Dec. 29. Architectural drawings by Walter Copa, Dec. 16 to Jan. 10, inclusive; 17th century prints for course; New Mayan objects.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Special collection of Chinese objects including bridal costume, boy's richly embroidered suit and cap, painting of bridal and funeral processions on silk, antique Chinese compass, miniature wood carvings showing life and customs of the people of China, carved jade, wall hangings, New Year's festival decorations, dolls, musical instruments and other objects.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—General Christmas exhibition of prints and paintings.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Adirondacks by Ednah C. Hubbard, through Jan. 2.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Russian character of the dolls from the collection of Anna Pavlova. Miscellaneous display of water colors and prints. Through Jan. 1.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed: Nash's Mansions of Old England.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies in pastel by Dorothy P. Neaves, and Sandwich Glass Medallions by Charles J. Connick, also drawings by students of Vesper George School of Art.

CENSORSHIP RAISED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 26 (AP)—Censorship on the local press was lifted today, but restrictions remained on dispatches filed by foreign correspondents. The Minister of Communications said Brazilian newspapers would be permitted complete freedom on the eve of the return to constitutional government.

FOUR APPLES FORGE TO FRONT IN PRODUCTION

Delicious, Winesap, Jonathan and Staymen Found Leading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt. — Delicious, Winesap, Jonathan and Staymen are names that apple buyers will hear most frequently in the next few years, judging by a report just issued by the agricultural department of the University of Vermont, which says that these are the varieties which have been planted most extensively in 40 states.

The apple-growing data have been used to construct a chart which shows the most heavily planted varieties which will constitute the bulk of commercial production during the next two or three decades. It takes from 5 to 10 years for an apple trees to grow to full-bearing age.

According to data furnished by the federal bureau of agricultural economics, there are 7,000,000 trees of Delicious apples, more than half of which have been set out during the last nine years. The Winesap stands second in the list, with approximately 6,500,000 trees. Jonathan apples come third, with 6,250,000 trees. Staymen ranks fourth, with 5,000,000 trees, and the far-famed McIntosh rates honorable mention in the opinion of agricultural economists. This apple is said to command a premium in the New York market if grown in northern New England.

Winesap is the leading variety in the Virginia Piedmont district where planting is reported to have been extensive for several years. The brilliant red Jonathan is adapted to a wide range, being common in the central states, and held in high esteem in Oregon and Washington. The report says that it does not thrive well in hardy New England soil and is not planted much here. The Delicious is grown mostly in the middle or far West.

Franco-British Pact Sought on Debt Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

the reparations conference next month.

It is a foregone conclusion that when this situation arises next July, creditor countries will claim the moratoria provided for in their respective debt agreements with the United States. But this will not compensate for all their losses due to a stoppage of reparations payments. It is estimated here that England would still be short by about £28,000,000 and France by about half the amount of its annuity of $15,000,000.

Place Not Yet Fixed

There is a growing feeling that in view of America's reversion to a position of isolation after the encouraging incident of the Hoover moratorium, it behooves European debtor countries to present a united front at the forthcoming reparations conference, which it was considered here had been definitely fixed for The Hague on Jan. 18, but which Great Britain apparently desires be held in Switzerland.

Prospects for a Franco-British understanding on principal points at issue appear good, although there is still considerable divergence between national viewpoints. France continues to adhere to its traditional position that the reparations question has been settled by the Young plan and future arrangements must be made as far as possible within the framework of that settlement. The maximum French concession toward Germany is that unconditional payments should continue as at present to be paid by Germany to the Bank for International Settlements and reloaned to German railways.

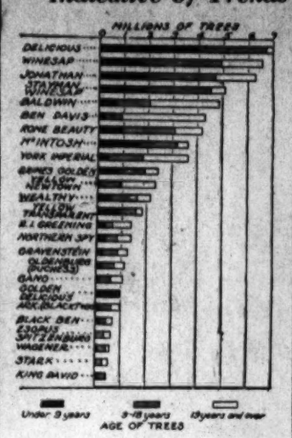
The British viewpoint appears more critical of the Young plan and more ready to supplant it by a new reparations agreement. While France insists that any changes made in view of the present world economic situation should be recognized as only temporary during duration of the slump, Great Britain is ready to consent to permanent changes in settlement.

American Action Criticized

Public opinion in France is unanimous in declaring that the United States Congress has greatly added to the difficulty of restoring world equilibrium. This is not only the official governmental view but is shared by parties of the Opposition, including the Socialists, whose leader, M. Leon Blum, declares President Hoover has made the same mistake as President Wilson in raising Europe's hopes only to have them blighted by Congress.

"French opinion," declares M. Blum, "is firmly fixed on this point not to pay to America under any conditions a single dollar more than payments from Germany," and he adds that the British position is not less clear nor less determined than that of France. M. Blum also maintains that the attitude of American bankers at Berlin concerning frozen short-term credits has likewise made agreement impossible on that subject.

Apple Tree Census Indicative of Trends



Number of Trees of 25 Varieties by Ages in Commercial Orchards of 40 States, Jan. 1, 1928.

Pipe Line Takes Oil to Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—More than 5000 barrels of oil are pumped daily from Providence to Worcester, Mass., over the completed pipe line of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, of Dallas, Texas, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Another line, branching from the main line at Douglas, Mass., when completed in a few days, will carry oil to Springfield, Mass., making the length of the entire system about 98 miles.

Mr. C. M. Shaeffer, who has charge of the construction, declares he believes the new line will mean a big increase in business for Providence. The work, begun late in the summer, required the securing of 700 leases and consultation of property owners in every section of the United States, Europe and the Philippines.

The main line follows a route which takes it away from large cities, and required the building of innumerable ducts and tunnels. Expert pipe line constructors from the Texas oil fields were brought here to supervise the work.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with rain or snow late tonight or Tuesday; rising temperature with moderate northeast winds; minimum temperature tonight about 30.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature followed by snow.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday possibly light snow and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow changing to rain late tonight or Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to east winds and overcast weather, followed by snow Tuesday over north portion, and snow changing to rain late tonight or Tuesday over south portion.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain over south and rain or snow over north portion about Wednesday and again Friday or Saturday; warmer Monday and Tuesday, colder Wednesday night or Thursday, warmer Friday, colder at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	30	44	Montreal	10	20
Bismarck	26	40	Nantucket ...	26	34
Boston	22	32	New Orleans.	58	68
Buffalo	36	36	New York ...	28	40
Calgary	26	42	Norfolk, Va..	40	46
Charleston ..	56	64	North Platte.	32	54
Chicago	34	40	Philadelphia.	34	44
Cincinnati ...	40	50	Phoenix,Ariz.	46	62
Denver	34	48	Pittsburgh ...	38	44
Eastport, Me.	14	18	Portland, Me.	18	30
Hatteras	54	54	Raleigh	38	50
Honolulu,T.H.	..	76	St. Louis	42	54
7p.m.Dec.27	72	..	St. Paul	30	38
Helena,Mont.	36	44	Salt Lake City	44	46
Huron, S. D..	32	40	San Francisco	46	56
Jacksonville .	60	70	SantaFe,N.M.	30	46
Kansas City.	28	46	Seattle	38	46
Key West	66	76	Tampa	64	74
Los Angeles .	48	58	Washington..	34	42
Memphis	44	60	Wichita,Kan.	40	58
Miami, Fla. .	66	72	Williston,N.D.	30	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 28.
B—Maximum Dec. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:27 p. m., Tuesday 2:05 a. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR 'BRILLIANT' MEN PROPOSED

Dr. Lowell in Report Urges Special Opportunities for Limited Number

Formation of a Society of Fellows, "composed of a limited number of the most brilliant young men that can be found," is proposed for Harvard by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university in his annual report to the board of overseers made public today. This recommendation represents the attitude, consistently maintained by President Lowell, that the original and scholastically earnest student should be given every opportunity to progress.

The guidance and companionship of professors who have achieved eminence should be available to this society, according to Dr. Lowell. The very existence of such a group should, in his opinion, carry intellectual contagion beyond anything in this country. "To be thoroughly effective the society should be endowed, but where the conviction of value is strong and enduring the means of execution is sometimes forthcoming," he declared.

This recommendation purposes to instrumentalize what in the estimation of Dr. Lowell is the ultimate of true education, progress and the mastery of a field of knowledge. "The glory of a university is in the enticement and production of scholars, destined to be eminent in their fields," the report says.

Graduate Work

Implied in this proposal is a recommendation for a development in the field of graduate work, based upon the recognition of student types and their needs. Instead of the graduate school taking the student and carrying him beyond the level attained upon leaving college, the work of the college and the graduate school often overlaps, according to the report.

When graduate work started, it was designed for those who wanted to go far in their subjects, but since that time it has become required by those who would teach in high school, the report pointed out.

Division of those who seek graduate instruction into three types was made in the report. "There are the ambitious and capable of high intellectual achievement. They are the élite of the school, the future leaders in their fields, destined for professorships, of whom we hear the complaint that we do not produce enough. Their aim is the doctorate of philosophy and they should be enabled to progress as rapidly as possible."

"Then there are those of less ability, earnest and industrious, but not gifted with qualities that will bring distinction in after life, for they are better at absorbing that producing ideas. Many of them will be very useful, well worth all the effort expended by them and by their instructors on their education." Especially in the natural sciences this type can carry out in the laboratories work planned by their superiors, the report declared. Neither leadership nor imagination would be expected of this class. While the distinction between these two defined types is not always sharp, and many men stand on the margin, it is generally possible to determine to which category a man belongs, and instead of treating them alike, guide them according to their needs and capacities, according to Dr. Lowell.

There is a third type in the graduate schools, the man seeking only a master's degree, now generally required for teaching in the best public high schools, the report said. While it may be conceded that these men deserve what they are seeking, it may well be asked if they could not be better treated as a class by themselves, it continued.

Fit Material

"The objection will be made that the best of them are fit material for going further. If so they can advance after taking the master's degree, and reach the level of graduates of colleges with higher standards."

The present-day college student is seen by the president as more mature than he of a generation ago. Not only in scholarship, but in outside interests, and in the sense of proportionate values, which is the flower of maturity, the student displays a greater maturity, according to Dr. Lowell. Though he enters a year earlier on an average, the student comes of age more quickly, perhaps, because of his environment, that provides him with interests and responsibilities that augment his actual age. Participation in the student council, a largely autonomous student body, was cited as an example of an influence that develops maturity, despite a more rigid insistence on high standards of work prevalent in colleges today.

Dr. Lowell spoke with satisfaction of the valuable influence exerted for the improvement of the student by the seven houses erected at Harvard in the last three years which, by dividing the students into smaller groups, have imposed a larger degree of responsibility on the individual.

"As yet it is too early to predict the effect of the houses or to know how far they will fulfill the hopes of those who sponsored them, for they are a new experiment and some years must pass before they acquire permanent traits and traditions."

The report stressed the virtues of teaching as a career. "The life of a professor in a university or college has singular advantages. His work is congenial, free from worry, leaves more time for vacation than any other serious pursuit, is carried on in pleasant surroundings among other men of like nature, brings contacts with scholars in the same field in foreign lands and is highly honorable and useful."

According to the report, gifts and legacies received during the year by Harvard University amounted to $15,261,420.

WESTFIELD BUSES DRIVE OUT TROLLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28—Shiny buses are rolling on rubber tires through the streets where trolleys have rattled and clanged since 1899. The last street car to operate between Westfield and Springfield made its final run Saturday night and the first bus rolled over the route Sunday morning. Today the new service was in full swing and general satisfaction was reported among patrons.

The transfer from trolley to bus service was made without depriving men of work, according to Mr. Roy Chambers, superintendent of the Westfield lines of the Springfield Street Railway Company. Some of the younger men in the service were assigned to Springfield and others were trained as bus operators. Incidentally, only two former motormen found it necessary to be taught to drive an automobile coach.

CULTURE CLASH DECLARED BASIS OF MANY ISSUES

Dr. Loram Addresses Session of Anthropological Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., Dec. 28—The "clash of cultures" is responsible for many of the world's ills today, said Dr. Charles T. Loram, Sterling professor of education at Yale University, in an address today at the opening session of the American Anthropological Association. The failure of the western world to appreciate the significance and value of indigenous cultures has added to the problem, he said.

Until he came to Yale this year, Professor Loram spent most of his life in South Africa, the country of his birth. As director of native education and a member of General Smuts' Native Affairs Commission, he had unique opportunities of getting to know the natives of South Africa.

"One of the most fundamental problems, temporarily obscured by the urgent domestic situations created by the present depression, is the conflict of western and other civilizations and cultures," he said. "India, China, the Near East, the Philippine Islands and, most of all the continent of Africa furnish examples of the unrest caused by the impingement of western culture upon indigenous peoples.

"This unrest shows itself in definite hostility between the two groups representing the different civilizations as is seen in China and India, the bewilderment, if not the disintegration, of indigenous groups, as, for example, in many parts of Africa and in general dissatisfaction with the present situation which is noticeable in other parts of the world.

"The difficulties which confront the League of Nations and the United States in their efforts to deal with the situation in Manchuria; the temporary break-down of the Round Table Conference on India; the apparently inevitable racial conflict in the Union of South Africa and the interest in remarkable experiments in the government and development of indigenous peoples in certain parts of Africa are evidence that the time is ripe for an understanding by both the paramount and dependent groups of the special problems involved in the clash of cultures."

Professor Loram described the work in applied social anthropology of "acculturation" which is being developed at Yale University by a coöperative effort of the members of the Yale faculty. The problem, he said, is "so important and so urgent that it cannot fail to become a subject of study and research in all universities which deal with national and international affairs."

In giving the results of a 10-months expedition to the Tanganyika Territory in East Africa, Dr. Richard Thurnwald, of the University of Berlin, now Bishop Museum visiting professor at Yale, declared that at no time in the history of mankind "has there been a clash of nations, peoples, races, and their traditions, prejudices and interests" such as is taking place today.

New Hampshire Crops Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28—A decrease of nearly 50 per cent in revenue from New Hampshire's potato crop for 1931, more than 25 per cent decrease in the apple crop and nearly 50 per cent in maple sugar products, resulted in a falling off of revenue of more than $2,000,000, according to figures released as a result of the survey made by the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, with the coöperation of the national organization. In actual loss, the figures for 1931 total $6,827,000 as compared with $9,053,000 for 1930 and $9,560,000 for 1929.

Weather conditions are given as a primary cause for a shortage in the potato crop, although it was noted that the acreage harvested was less in 1931 than in 1930—a total of 376,000 acres in 1931, as compared with 383,050 acres in 1930 and 392,320 acres in 1929.

Mr. Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, said the apple crop had given the department the most concern, in that shipments out of the State had fallen off so appreciably. In 1930 there were 719 carloads shipped out of New Hampshire; this year it is anticipated that not more than 80 carloads will be shipped out of the State.

RAIL WORKERS ASKED TO ACCEPT WAGE CUT

Acceptance of a voluntary wage cut of 15 per cent has been asked of New England railroad employees, in notices posted at all points on the roads. Mr. Henry T. Twitchell, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Boston & Maine, yesterday announced the posting of notices on that line, and said he understood similar action had been taken by the New Haven, Boston & Albany, Maine Central, Central Vermont and others.

Union leaders say the proposal will not be discussed until the meeting at Chicago next month. The question of the six-hour day also will be taken up at this meeting. Votes of members of the various organizations regarding instructions on these points will be tabulated this week, it is expected.

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WORLD EVENTS AFFECT FRENCH ELECTION TIME

Growth of Hitlerism in Reich Tends to Stiffen Security Demands

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—There are a number of reasons why many French politicians are demanding earlier elections, and some of these reasons are not merely local but are European. They are bound up with the problems and general conditions of the Continent.

Normally, since the French Chamber is elected for four years, the elections should be held at the end of April or the beginning of May. This is provided for in the Constitution, and cannot be changed unless the President and the Senate are prepared to assume the gravest responsibility.

President and Senate can, indeed, if there is a deadlock, dissolve the Chamber at any time. But only once in the history of the Third Republic has this been done, and on that occasion the result was the forced resignation of President MacMahon. No President is likely to begin again this dangerous experiment without irresistible cause.

On the other hand, the Chamber has, with doubtful legality, been prolonged. There should have been elections in the middle of 1918, but the World War was considered to have rendered them impossible, and then the difficulties of demobilization provided an excuse for postponement until the end of 1919.

Budget Enters Situation

The domestic reasons which are now urged are that the budget is in danger of being unbalanced, and the proper efforts to balance it in these unsettled days cannot be made by an expiring Parliament which will be called to book by the electorate. Better, it is said, get the elections over, and then attend to business.

Partly domestic, though also international, is the calculation of the Socialists, and of those who may vaguely be called Briandists, that the parties of the Left will have a much better chance of winning now than they would have in April or May.

For the growth of Hitlerism in Germany, and the prospects of early decisive events in that country, will certainly have an influence on French politics. Already the tide is flowing against the Left, and in a few months it may flow with greater force.

Now it is considered highly important that the Government in power in the next few months should be prepared to make concessions that can hardly be expected from a so-called Nationalist Government. It is clear that the problem of reparations and of debts demands flexibility rather than rigidity in its treatment. It is clear that the Disarmament Conference calls for a liberal outlook in France.

Even the Radicals, who are relatively moderate, are inclined to harden in their insistence on security before disarmament. If there are no elections until the Disarmament Conference has been in existence for some time, the French attitude will be one of extreme caution, and it is questionable whether the Government will be able to depart from the terms of its memorandum.

People's Verdict Needed

Immediate elections, which would be fought on the issue of pacifism, might bring to the Chamber a more favorable majority. This is by no means sure, but it is one of the arguments which is being used. The fate of Europe for a generation is perhaps being decided, and it is therefore desirable to consult the people, and obtain an unmistakable mandate.

There is a great deal in these contentions, but they appear to come up against the fact that, constitutionally, the Chamber is elected for four years, and has by no means, from the parliamentary viewpoint, reached a deadlock. A government can be formed in the present Chamber, and be kept in office by a fairly reliable majority. Therefore, whatever European arguments may be, there is no parliamentary case for dissolution.

Mexican Senator Asks Expulsion Of Archbishop

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28 (AP)—The increasing gravity of the situation growing out of the Virgin of Guadalupe celebration here on Dec. 12 was reflected today in a request for the expulsion of the Most Rev. Pascual Diaz, Archbishop of Mexico, who was instrumental in helping arrange the church-state agreement of June, 1929, which restored religious peace to the country.

The request was contained in a message to President Ortiz Rubio from Señor Manlio Fabio Altamirano, leading anticlerical Senator, of Vera Cruz, where the Roman Catholic Church has suspended all activities following passage of a law restricting it to one priest for each 100,000 inhabitants.

The Senator, who said in the Senate last week that the Mexican revolution should suppress all religious orders and drive all priests out of Mexico, asked the President also to expel all other "radical elements that dare show disrespect to our Government."

His letter followed a vigorous open letter to the President from Archbishop Diaz, protesting against passage of an anticlerical law here which would limit the Roman Catholic Church, as well as all others, to one priest and one church for each 50,000 inhabitants. The Archbishop asked the President "to heed the voice and will of the people and end the clamor of politicians" and to veto the measure.

Although the President has not indicated his position, it has been semiofficially announced by the newspaper El Nacional, organ of the National Revolutionary Party, that the law will be published and become effective tomorrow.

Air Line Cuts Fares On Coast-to-Coast Route

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP) — The United Air Lines has announced a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in practically all of its coast-to-coast and connecting routes, to become effective Jan. 1.

The new fares approximate railroad rates plus Pullman accommodations. Meals will be included.

Those routes remaining unchanged, the company said, included the Chicago-Kansas City, Chicago-Dallas, Boston-New York and Chicago-St. Paul branches.

The fare from New York to San Francisco, previously $200, will be $166.

WAGE CUT APPEAL HEARD IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Australia—An appeal has been heard on behalf of the clerical division of the Civil Service of Western Australia by the Appeal Court against a 10 per cent salary reduction ordered by the Civil Service Commissioner.

The appellants contended that the cut had been made irrespective of the efficiency of an officer. The Commissioner did not deny the allegations of the appellants, and stated that if conditions changed for the better a reclassification would be effected. The national income had decreased and there was less money in circulation.

LIQUOR CHECK URGED IN WEST AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The West Australian Alliance at its recent meeting decided to propose to the State Government the necessity of conserving both state and private resources in the present period of economic crisis.

The advisability of suspending issue of new liquor licenses for five years, and curtailing the hours for the selling of intoxicating liquors by licensed houses, was pointed out. The various temperance organizations are to be asked to support the resolution.

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Australia Invites Trade Coöperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A campaign for trade within the British Empire, which is to be organized throughout Australia, was launched here recently by citizens. It was decided to urge greater economic coöperation to restore prosperity in Great Britain.

The citizens also called upon the Federal Government to state Australia's readiness to put this ideal into effect by joining with other sections of the British Empire in providing secure markets as a foundation for the development of Empire resources.

In this connection, Mr. Joseph Lyons, former member of the Government Labor Cabinet, said: "The great primary and secondary industries of the dominions must, under any scheme of imperial coöperation, be retained. It is important that Australia build up her trade with countries like Japan, France and Italy. Plans have been formulated for import boards, bulk purchase schemes, a system of licensing imports, and the quota system. A great deal can be done by natural science to facilitate production and transport."

AUSTRALIA BUILDS LESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—At a convention of the Master Builders' Association of Australia, attended by influential representatives of the states of the Commonwealth, it was pointed out that the expenditure on building in the capital cities in 1931 aggregated more than £15,000,000 less than in 1929-30. The greatest decline was in Perth and the lowest in Brisbane, Queensland.

STUDENTS OBEY NATION'S CALL TO LEADERSHIP

Toledo Congress Told of Challenge Presented by Trade Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 28—The present economic situation in America, blamed so generally for all manner of difficulties, is bringing far-reaching changes for the better in the student bodies of American colleges, according to Mr. E. R. Murrow, president of the National Student Federation of the United States of America. Mr. Murrow addressed 300 delegates to the seventh annual congress of the federation at its opening session here Sunday.

"Before the present ecoonmic difficulties," he said, "the American student body did its best to live up to the public's conception of it as an isolated, curious, raccoon-coated, ukulele-strumming, hilarity-chasing mob. Now, with general opinion constantly stressing the thought that the future of the country lies in the nation's youth, the undergraduate has assumed a new community responsibility and a new understanding of his place.

"He realizes that the adult leadership he once followed unquestioningly and blindly is but human, after all. Things are not going well with it. More and more the college student is told that on him and his comrades in college rests a big part in the ultimate solution of our economic problem.

"He is accepting the challenge. He is taking politics and national and world problems seriously. He is seeking to prepare himself for the community responsibility he will face when he leaves college.

"One of the most pressing needs of the American university today is for more radicals and liberals, not the bomb-throwing, flag-waving type of course, but a student who challenges every statement before he accepts it."

Mr. Murrow, whose views are based on a tour of 200 colleges within the last year, including a survey of European colleges last summer, believes a move will be launched at this convention against faculty censorship of a type which stifles student responsibility and initiative.

The 300 delegates to the congress, representing 170 American colleges with a total student enrollement of 250,000, were welcomed to Toledo by Dr. Henry J. Doermann, president of the University of Toledo, which is host to the congress.

Oil Institute Maps Campaign to Cut 'Gas' Bootlegging

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 28 (AP)—An attack on gasoline bootlegging, a $50,000,000 racket rivaling the illicit liquor trade, was mapped out yesterday by Mr. W. T. Holliday, head of the marketing division of the American Petroleum Institute.

The racket is applied to evade state gasoline taxes, especially where they are higher than 3 cents a gallon, Mr. Holliday, who is president of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said. He charged that in many places it is operated by large syndicates, with great power, huge income and serious corruption of public officials.

The tax evaders, he asserted, are cheating taxpayers of thousands of miles of modern highways, adulterating motor fuels to the discredit of legitimate dealers, and bringing a threat of a ruinous gasoline price war.

They evade taxation chiefly in seven ways, according to Mr. Holliday. They abuse refund and exemption privileges, he said, adulterate motor fuel with nontaxable products; truck across state lines, usually at night; divert ostensible out-of-state shipments to the same state; make false bills of lading, and operate dummy sales corporations.

To combat the practice, the institute plans to coördinate all local and interstate work to prevent tax evasion and assist its local committees to fight the evil.

Many of the states have had large losses by gasoline tax evasions, Mr. Holliday adds, Oklahoma estimating $2,041,387 in 22 months and Illinois $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year. Pennsylvania has returned more than 700 indictments against distributors and retailers, many of whom reported, it was alleged, not more than 10 per cent of their gasoline sales.

The aggregate collected by all the states in gasoline taxes is estimated at $500,000,000 a year.

Bulgarian Women Peasants Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — The Agrarian Congress, held in Sofia, brought to light the existence of a Bulgarian Women's Peasant League, whose secretary, Miss Raina Lapardova, is a student in the State University and a graduate of the American College at Sofia.

The league's purpose is to elevate peasant women spiritually, intellectually and morally, to teach them how to work better, live better and manage their homes better, to help them win equal political and civil rights, and to work for village improvement.

Village women are the most neglected people in the country and the new organization has a vast field in which to work.

ARGENTINA ASKS NEW TRADE PACT WITH BRITAIN

South American Nations Find English Tariff Policy Demands Attention

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 28 (By U. P.)—The abandonment by Great Britain of its traditional free trade policy apparently has taken the South American republics so much by surprise, despite warnings that such abandonment was inevitable, that they have been slow to appreciate the extent to which their interests will be affected and to take steps to meet the situation.

Argentina is now preparing to send a commission to London to feel out what sort of reciprocity arrangement will be required to insure Great Britain's continuing to be this country's best customer. Yet two years ago Argentine paid so little heed to Lord d'Abernon's remarkably outspoken reminder that the British Government was not necessarily wedded to free trade that it promptly scrapped a tentative trade agreement made between the two countries.

Dr. Adolfo Bioy, Foreign Minister, indicated in a press interview recently that Argentina would be forced to make arrangements with Great Britain which would undoubtedly prove detrimental to imports from other countries. The United States is the leading exporter to Argentina.

"The Trade Commission," Minister Bioy said, "is considering what preferences Argentina can grant Great Britain. The Provisional Government naturally hopes that such preferences will not offend other countries, but we must remember the salient fact that Great Britain is our best customer.

"I consider that Argentina cannot be classed with France or any other country in the matter of trade negotiations with Great Britain, because Argentine trade relations are similar to those of the British Dominions. Argentina would be willing—if the suggestion arises—to send an observer to the Ottawa Imperial Conference to put this country's case squarely before the conference."

Argentine economists contend that Great Britain cannot afford to discriminate against Argentine grain and meat because of the large British investments in this country. Sir Malcolm Robertson, former British Ambassador to Argentina, answers that, while it is true British investments exceed £600,000,000 in Argentina, it must be remembered that Argentina is dependent on Great Britain for 99 per cent of her foreign trade.

SALVADOR TO PAY INTEREST

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 28 (By U. P.)—Service charges on Salvador's foreign debt will be met promptly during 1932, the Government announced Thursday after a meeting of the State Economic Council. Government expenditures after the first of the year will be based on current revenues in order to avoid a deficit, it adds.

Spain Unloosens Grip of Cacique On Rural Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The local boss or "cacique" who ran things to suit himself under the monarchy is now making an effort to win back his original position under the republic. But the new electoral law and the Spanish Republican's belief in educating the voter, promise real opposition for such a movement.

Dut to the prevalence of illiteracy among Spanish voters—the figure for Spain is still between 50 and 60 per cent—the cacique obtained firm hold long ago. His first check came when the voters, disdaining his efforts, voted Republican in the April elections.

Self-government, naturally, demands the suppression of the cacique who would serve any party or any cause at a price. The voter, not understanding the issues at stake, went to the polls and voted according to instructions or cash payment. If a peasant, he was afraid that the cacique, who owned the land he tilled, would break his lease. Landlord and political boss in one, the cacique ruled his district completely.

The Spanish Republican has a high opinion of the meaning of liberty and justice, and it is thought the local boss will now have to struggle hard against extinction in Spain.

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Douglas Seed, Salem, N. H.
E. G. Samson, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. Emily H. Samson, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. Helen L. Samson, Princeton, N. J.
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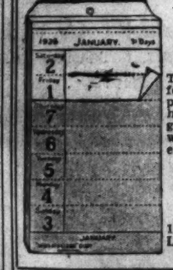
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SKATERS MEET IN N. Y. GARDEN

U. S. Figure Stars Compete for Titles and Olympic Places

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—A dozen of the best skaters of the United States whirled across the ice of the ice club ring atop Madison Square Garden yesterday, tracing the "school" figures which began the competition in the United States men's and women's singles figure skating championships. Seven women and five men were entered in the title events, which also serve as tryouts for the Olympic figure skating competition.

The two defending champions, Maribel Vinson of Winchester, Mass., in the women's event and Roger F. Turner of Milton, Mass., in the men's, led the fields although Turner ran into trouble as he traced the first of the six required figures. He fell right at the start, but completed the rest of the test in fine style.

Three young skaters, all of them competing for the first time in the United States championships, showed promise of giving Miss Vinson, four-time winner of the title, stiff competition. Audrey Peppe of New York, 14-year-old niece of a former champion, Beatrix Loughran, who now confines her entry to the Paris event; Margaret Bennett of Minneapolis, present United States junior champion, and Louise Weigel, 18-year old Buffalo star, performed the school figures in such fine style that they appear certain to place high when the championship events are completed today.

The singles competition, for both men and women, consists of the six school figures and a five-minute period of free skating. The free skating is to be held during the day today and the awards are to be made tonight, when the entire pair skating championship will be run off in conjunction with an Olympic elimination hockey game between New York and Boston teams.

The school figures, which are judged on the basis of form, the tracing of the figures, the accuracy with which the lines of the figures are followed and the size of the figures made, count for about two-thirds in the final reckoning. Accuracy and difficulty also are considered in the free skating.

If Turner's fall counts heavily against him in judging the winner of the men's singles event, Gail Borden 2d, of New York has outstanding prospects of victory. His work in the school figures was of an unusually high order. The other three men, all of whom skated well, are J. Lester Madden of Boston and Dr. William Langer and William J. Nagle of New York.

Suzanne Davis of Boston and Mrs. D. Frederick Secord and Dr. Hulda E. Berger of New York complete the women's singles field. The four pairs entered in the tourney are the defending champions, Beatrix Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger, Grace and J. Lester Madden and Gertrude Meredith and Joseph K. Savage, all of New York, and Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard and Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston.

Only two of the 12 singles skaters are not candidates for the Olympic team. Mrs. Secord is a Canadian by birth and is not eligible to represent the United States, while Dr. Langer will skate for Czechoslovakia at Lake Placid.

Leaders Hold To First Place Tie

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	8	5	18	14	16	16
Chicago	8	2	5	40	18	16
Duluth	6	0	5	21	23	12
Tulsa	6	1	5	22	18	12
Buffalo	3	1	7	12	32	6
St. Louis	2	3	6	16	24	4

RESULTS DEC. 26

Kansas City 1, Duluth 0.
Chicago 1, St. Louis 1, overtime.

RESULTS DEC. 27

Chicago 4, St. Louis 0.
Buffalo 2, Tulsa 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 28—A third period goal by Donnelly, defenseman on a solo dash, gave Buffalo a 2-to-1 victory over Tulsa in the American Hockey League here last night. The win lifted the Majors into fifth place in the standings. The summary:

BUFFALO		TULSA
Bouchard, Gordon, Harris	lw	rw, Marker, Healey
Clayton, Holmes	c	c, Acaster, Metcalfe
Morrison, Depaul, Desy	rw	lw, Lafrance, Moffatt
Donnelly, Rennie	rd	rd, Hansen
Carbol, Oatman	ld	ld, Trapp, Langlois
Stark	g	g, McCusker

Score—Buffalo 2, Tulsa 1. Goals—Oatman, Donnelly for Buffalo; Healey for Tulsa. Assists—Donnelly for Buffalo. Referee—Jim Seaborn, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28—One of the country's largest indoor hockey stadias was formally dedicated when the St. Louis Fliers battled the Chicago Shamrocks to a 1-to-1 tie, in an American Hockey League game contested here Saturday night. The opening night crowd was 6500. The summary:

ST. LOUIS		CHICAGO
Scott, Jackson	lw	rw, O'Neill, Wiseman, Brydson
Goyer, Kirk, McPherson	c	c, Riley, Clayton, McKenzie
Hill, Kendall, St. John	rw	lw, Burns, McFadyen, Prelesnik
Williams, Creasy	rd	rd, Buswell, Smith
Mulligan, Loucks	rd	ld, Headley, Taylor
Reaume	g	g, Karakas

Score—St. Louis 1, Chicago 1. Goals—McPherson for St. Louis; Riley for Chicago. Assists—Wiseman for Chicago. Referee—Alex McKinnon. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 28—McKinnon's goal, scored at 3m. 48s. of the opening period on a pass from Pete Mitchell directly in front of Goalie Vern Turner, gave the Kansas City Pla-Mors a 1-to-0 victory over Duluth in an American Hockey League game played here Saturday night.

Duluth's five-man offensive in the closing minutes of the game, a desperate thrust in an effort to score, was turned back by a rigid Kansas City defense line. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		DULUTH
Ranger, Goodman, Gorman	lw	rw, Forslund, Anderson
Mitchell, Campbell, Wilson	c	c, Scott, Thorsteinsen
Dunfield, McCormick, Mulvihill	rw	lw, Merrill, Lessard
McLeod	ld	rd, Davis, Stuart
McKinnon, Halderson	rd	ld, Bergl
Levine	g	g, Turner

Score—Kansas City 1, Duluth 0. Goals—McKinnon for Kansas City. Assists—Mitchell for Kansas City. Referees—Helmer Grenner, Duluth; Kenneth McKenzie, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—Shamrocks of this city defeated Flyers of St. Louis, 4 to 0, in an American Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. It was the third game between the teams within seven days, and the series stands even, each winning one and tying the odd game. Some 7000 saw the contest. The summary:

CHICAGO		ST. LOUIS
Burns, Prelesnik, McFadyen	lw	rw, St. John, Scott, Kendall
Johnson, Riley, MacKenzie	c	c, Goyer, McPherson, Kirk
Wiseman, Brydson, O'Neill	rw	lw, Jackson, Hill, Singer
Buswell, Taylor, Id	rd	rd, Williams, Mulligan
Headley, Smith	rd	ld, Loucks, Creasy
Karakas	g	g, Reaume

Score—Chicago 4, St. Louis 0. Goals—Buswell, Johnson, Prelesnik, Taylor. Assists—McFadyen. Referees—Jack Cameron and Alex McKinnon. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CALIFORNIA BEARS BEAT GEORGIA TECH

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28 (AP)—California's Golden Bears won a smashing revenge for their Rose Bowl defeat by Georgia Tech in 1929 by a 19-to-6 victory over the Southerners in a post-season intersectional contest for charity here Saturday.

The Golden Bears battered the smaller Tech line to pieces in the closing period, broke up Tech's desperate pass attack and rode to victory on the heady thrusts of H. W. Schaldach '32, left halfback, and Ralston W. Gill '32, plunging fullback.

The Westerners scored their first touchdown in the first few minutes of play when J. R. Stone '32 blocked M. J. Flowers's punt and went over the line. Schaldach added the extra point.

California scored its two other touchdowns in the last few minutes of the game by battering line plays through the weakening Tech line. Gill and Schaldach were the ball carriers. Both tries for the extra point failed.

Tech's only score came at the beginning of the fourth quarter when R. J. Galloway took Flowers's pass over the goal line.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	9	5	2	31	24	23
Detroit	7	3	7	32	32	17
London	6	5	6	30	23	17
Windsor	7	2	6	32	31	16
Cleveland	6	3	8	38	40	15
Pittsburgh	4	5	5	26	32	13
Syracuse	3	3	8	28	35	9

RESULTS DEC. 26

London 2, Cleveland 0.
Windsor 1, Buffalo 1, overtime.

RESULT DEC. 27

London 2, Syracuse 1.

LONDON TIES FOR SECOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 28—After trailing 1 to 0 until late in the second period London Tecumsehs scored twice in the short space of one minute and defeated Syracuse Stars, 2 to 1, here last night. The victory hoisted London into a tie with Detroit Olympics for second place in the International Hockey League and one point ahead of Windsor Bulldogs. McBride scored for Syracuse, Huard and Groh for London.

FIRST DEFEAT AT HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 28—London Tecumsehs added two valuable points to their collection with a 2-to-0 victory over Cleveland Indians here Saturday night. Alvin Groh, right wing player for the Tecumsehs, scored both goals to turn back the locals. It was the first time Cleveland had been defeated on home ice with Alex Wood in goal, since that net minder was lent to the Indians by Chicago Black Hawks last winter.

WINDSOR HOLDS BISONS TO TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ERIE, N. Y., Dec. 28—Windsor Bulldogs played to a 1-to-1 overtime tie with Buffalo Bisons here Saturday night, with George Lever scoring the goal late in the third period that deprived the league leaders of a victory. It was the second tie game for the Bisons and Bulldogs in as many meetings on local ice this season. Gross scored Buffalo's goal.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULT

California 19, Georgia Tech 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS FOR 1931 SEASON

PITCHERS WHO PITCHED AT LEAST TEN COMPLETE GAMES, BASED ON LOWEST PERCENTAGE OF EARNED RUNS PER NINE-INNING GAME

N. R. Rating	Name and Club.	Throws	No. Games Pitched.	No. Complete Games.	No. Games Finished	No. Innings Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Rating	P. C. Won and Lost.	Shutouts. Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strikeouts.	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned Off Pitchers.	Average Runs Earned per 9-Inn. Game.
1.	Walker, William H., N. Y.	L	37	19	7	239	16	9	5	.640	6	991	212	6	3	64	121	3	78	60	2.26
2.	Hubbell, Carl O., N. York	L	36	21	5	248	14	12	16	.538	4	1010	211	10	4	67	155	3	88	73	2.65
3.	Brandt, Edward A. Boston	L	33	23	4	250	18	11	7	.621	3	1035	228	18	4	77	112	3	94	81	2.92
4.	Meine, H. W., Pittsburgh	R	36	22	1	284	19	13	9	.594	3	1202	278	13	7	87	58	4	121	94	2.98
5.	Johnson, Sylvester, St. L.	R	32	12	6	186	11	9	13	.550	2	766	186	7	3	38	82	3	73	62	3.00
6.	Fitzsimmons, Fred, N. Y.	R	35	19	1	254	18	11	7	.621	4	1045	242	18	..	62	78	6	111	84	3.05
7.	Zachary, J. T., Boston	L	33	16	3	229	11	15	25	.423	3	961	243	16	..	61	84	4	97	79	3.10
8.	Benge, Ray, Phila.	R	38	16	7	247	14	18	23	.438	2	1044	251	20	3	61	117	3	107	91	3.17
9.	Clark, W. W., Brooklyn	L	34	16	2	233	14	10	10	.583	3	981	243	19	1	52	96	3	86	83	3.21
10.	Smith, R. E., Chicago	R	36	17	5	240	15	12	12	.556	2	1004	239	8	1	62	63	1	101	86	3.23
11.	French L. H., Pitts.	L	39	30	4	276	15	13	17	.536	1	1170	301	15	1	70	73	5	127	100	3.36
12.	Hallahan, William, St. L.	L	37	16	5	248	19	9	2	.679	3	1061	242	14	1	112	150	11	102	91	3.39
13.	Kremer, Remy, Pittsb'gh.	R	30	15	..	230	11	15	25	.423	1	994	246	15	5	65	58	3	110	88	3.33
14.	Benton, L. J., Cinn.	R	38	12	10	204	10	15	28	.400	2	878	200	22	1	53	35	4	98	78	3.383
15.	Derringer, Paul, St. Louis	R	35	15	10	212	18	8	1	.692	4	901	225	11	4	61	134	5	102	79	3.383
16.	Vance, Arthur C., Brklyn.	R	30	12	1	219	11	13	22	.458	2	914	221	17	..	53	130	1	99	83	3.37
17.	Spencer, G. E., Pittsb'gh.	R	38	11	14	187	11	12	21	.478	1	783	180	21	5	65	51	6	83	71	3.42
18.	Root, Charles H., Chi.	R	39	19	6	251	17	14	14	.548	3	1043	240	14	7	71	131	1	109	97	3.48
19.	Rhem, Charles P., St. L.	R	33	10	6	207	11	10	18	.524	2	882	214	19	3	60	72	3	100	83	3.57
20.	Lucas, Charles P., Cinn.	R	29	24	..	238	14	13	19	.519	3	985	261	14	..	39	86	..	110	95	3.59
21.	Grimes, B. A., St. L.	R	29	17	1	212	17	9	4	.654	3	914	240	6	10	59	67	2	97	86	3.65
22.	Johnson, Silas K., Cinn.	R	42	14	3	262	11	19	29	.367	..	1113	273	20	6	74	99	3	131	110	3.78
23.	Collins, Philip E., Phila.	R	42	16	10	240	12	16	24	.429	2	1055	268	20	5	83	73	1	126	103	3.86
24.	Thurston, H. T., Brooklyn	R	24	11	6	143	9	9	20	.500	..	633	175	11	1	39	33	2	72	62	3.90
25.	Malone, Perce L., Chi.	R	36	12	4	228	16	9	5	.640	2	989	229	9	4	88	112	5	115	99	3.91
26.	Mitchell, C. E., N. York	L	27	13	1	190	13	11	15	.543	..	839	221	8	3	52	39	1	103	86	4.07
27.	Brame, E. B., Pitts.	R	26	15	4	180	9	13	27	.409	2	781	211	20	..	46	33	..	102	84	4.20
28.	Elliott, James T., Phil.	L	32	12	16	240	19	14	11	.576	2	1098	288	8	4	83	99	1	138	118	4.27
29.	Bush, Guy T., Chicago	R	39	14	9	182	8	3	3	.667	1	790	190	12	6	66	94	0	91	80	4.30
30.	Seibold, Harry S., Boston	R	31	10	3	206	10	18	30	.357	3	896	236	18	3	65	50	..	122	107	4.87

BALKS—Elliott, 2; Benton, Brame, Clark, French, Grimes, Kremer, Lucas, Mitchell, Seibold, Smith, Spencer and Zachary, 1 each.

TIES—Brame, Collins, Hubbell, Smith, Thurston, Walker and Zachary, 1 each.

Arrows Are Tied With Providence

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	6	3	3	37	33	15
Philadelphia	6	3	4	39	36	15
Boston	6	2	5	32	35	14
Bronx	5	4	5	39	31	14
Springfield	5	2	6	39	36	12
New Haven	4	2	9	31	26	10

RESULTS DEC. 26

Springfield 3, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 2, Bronx 1.

RESULT DEC. 27

Bronx 3, New Haven 2.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The Philadelphia Arrows climbed into a tie with the Providence team for the lead in the Canadian-American Hockey League, Saturday evening, at the expense of the Bronx Tigers, on their home ice at the Coliseum, by a score of 2 to 1.

Bert McCaffrey, former Canadien defenseman, accounted for both of the winners' goals, substituting at center frequently, in addition to his regular duties as defenseman and captain. He made the first with assistance from King and Coulter early in the second period, and after Pringle had scored for the Tigers in the third, he made a long dash while his fellow defenseman was in the penalty box, and scored again. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		BRONX TIGERS
Hudson, King, Kinsella, Filkin	lw	rw, Asmundson, Jenkins, Picketts
Andrews, Anderson, Pusie, McCaffrey, King	c	c, Pettinger, Bourgeault, Boucher, Grosvenor
Buckles, Coulter, Filkin, rw	lw, Grosvenor, Chouinard, Whittles, Bourgeault	
Nichols, Paulhus	ld	rd, Regan, Arnott, Pringle
McCaffrey, Paulhus, Anderson, rd	ld, Bourgeault, Regan, Pringle	
Murray	g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Philadelphia 2, Bronx 1. Goals—McCaffrey 2 for Philadelphia; Pringle for Bronx. Assists—King, Coulter for Philadelphia; Boucher for Bronx. Referees—E. M. Davin and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28—New Haven Eagles continued their losing streak by dropping another game to the Bronx Tigers, 3 to 2, here last night. After taking the lead in the first period on goals by Burmister and Kuhn, the New Haven defense weakened and along with Walsh's listless playing, allowed the Tigers to tie and then take the lead to make it seven straight for the Eagles. Burmister scored first on a beautiful backhand shot that was the prize for the evening. The game then developed into a rough one. The summary:

BRONX		NEW HAVEN
Chouinard, Whittles, Bourgeault	lw	rw, Carson, Kuhn, Collings
Grosvenour, Boucher, Pettinger	c	c, Keating, Jackson
Picketts, Jenkins, Asmundson	rw	lw, Emms, Burmister, Wilson
Bourgeault, Pringle	ld	rd, Dutkowski, Radley
Arnott, Regan	rd	ld, Speyer, Radley
Aitkenhead	g	g, Walsh

Score—Bronx Tigers 3, New Haven Eagles 2. Goals—Asmundson, Pettinger, Grosvenor for Bronx; Burmister, Kuhn for New Haven. Assists—Asmundson for Bronx; Jackson for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28—Boston Bruin Cubs had their winning streak stopped at the West-Side Arena here Saturday night when Springfield's Indians gained a 3-to-1 decision. A crowd of 3800 saw the contest and rejoiced over the improved team play of the home city forces. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		BOSTON
Benson, Heximer, Jarvis, lw	rw, Boyd, Burke	
Maracle, Grant, Lyons	c	c, F. Jerwa, Runge, Conn
Benson, Heard, McAdam	rw	lw, Klein, Sutherland
Callighen, Wilson	ld	rd, Pratt, Lane
Wilson, Heller, Starr	rd	ld, J. Jerwa, Lane
Moore	g	g, Jackson

Score—Springfield 3, Boston 1. Goals—Starr 2, Heximer for Springfield; Boyd for Boston. Assists—Benson, Heximer, Starr for Springfield; Conn for Boston. Officials—W. Stewart and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Springboks Win Over London, 16-8

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TWICKENHAM, Eng. Dec. 28—Fourteen "Springboks," working as a beautifully balanced team, defeated 15 of London's best Rugby footballers here at the Rugby Union Grounds on Saturday, 16 points to 8, in the tourist's last match prior to the international game against England on the same ground Jan. 2. The visitors lost the services of their fullback, J. C. Tindall, after two minutes of play, but the strength of their pack enabled them to withdraw J. A. McDonald from it to fill the gap and yet suffer hardly any noticeable disadvantage in the scrums or in the loose.

The South Africans' seven forwards, packing three in the front row and four in the second lost nothing by comparison with London's eight while their backs were definitely superior in the matter of combination. Benny Osler, Springbok's skipper, exercised great influence on the course of the game by his masterly strategy in the key position of flyhalf and the three-quarter backs thought and acted with lightning speed.

The Londoners were good individually and occasionally developed spasms of team work, but 14 men working in harmony were too much for them. The details of the scoring were two placed goals, one penalty goal, one try to one placed goal and one penalty goal.

WILSON WINS MEDAL ROUND

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 28 (AP)—Dick Wilson of Southern Pines, former golfing star of Georgetown University, won the medal Saturday in the qualifying round of the twenty-ninth annual midwinter tournament here, shooting a 76 to lead a field of 54 entries. Two of the favorites tied for second place, one stroke back of Wilson. George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York, Princeton golfer and intercollegiate champion, who has won the midwinter five times, got off to a bad start by taking a 7 on the second hole and had to shoot excellent golf the remainder of the way to get his 77. Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, N. C., always a strong contender in local matches, also had a 77.

NURMI TO RUN IN TWO EVENTS

ABO, Fin., Dec. 28 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, Finnish star, plans to compete in both the 10,000 meters and Marathon runs in the Olympics at Los Angeles next summer. Nurmi told the Associated Press yesterday he would resume training in April. "By the end of June," he continued, "I'll be ready to go to America. I intend to compete in the 10,000 meters and Marathon, but I won't enter the 5000 meters, for Finland has at least three excellent men for that event."

U. S. STARS WIN 36-HOLE MATCH

HONOLULU, Dec. 28 (AP)—Gene Sarazen and Johnny Farrell won a best-ball 36-hole exhibition golf match here yesterday from Francis Brown, Hawaiian amateur champion, and Arthur Bell, Honolulu professional, 1 up. Farrell sank a 15-foot putt on the final green for a birdie three to win the match.

CANADIENS ARE SECOND AGAIN

Rangers and Detroit Also Win Games Over Week-End—Bruins in Tie 4-4

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	11	4	2	53	27	26
Chicago	5	5	6	20	28	15
Boston	6	3	5	41	31	15
Detroit	5	3	8	25	40	13

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	7	4	6	46	41	18
Canadiens	7	3	7	34	39	17
Americans	5	5	7	27	39	15
Montreal	4	3	9	48	49	11

RESULTS DEC. 26

Boston 4, Montreal 4, overtime.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 0, overtime.

RESULTS DEC. 27

Rangers 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 1, Americans 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 28—The world's champion Montreal Canadiens secured amends for their 2-to-1 overtime defeat at home on Thursday night by the Maple Leafs by defeating the locals, 2 to 0, after 10 minutes extra play on Saturday night. As a result the winners are one point behind the losers in the struggle for the leadership of the Canadian section of the national league. It was the fifth game in eight nights, and the third that went into overtime for the locals, but they held their own in a close-checking affair until the anti-defense penalty gave Morenz an opening to score the winning goal. The locals sent four men up on the attack, and this enabled Joliat and Lepine to break away for the second goal. The shutout was the fifth for Hainsworth this season.

CANADIENS		TORONTO
Joliat, Mondou, O. Mantha	lw	rw, Finnigan, Bailey
Morenz, Lepine, Rivers	c	c, Darragh, Blair, Primeau
Gagnon, Wasnie, Larochelle	rw	lw, Gracie, Cotton, Jackson
Burke, Munro	ld	rd, Clancy, Day
S. Mantha, Leduc	rd	ld, Horner, Levinsky
Hainsworth	g	g, Chabot

Score—Canadiens 2, Toronto 0. Goals—Morenz and Lepine for Canadiens. Assist—Joliat for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 28—The trailing Montreal Maroons twice came from behind to tie the Boston Bruins on Saturday night and as a result the two teams finished on even terms with four goals each and a division of the points. The Bruins showed a big improvement over their previous appearances here this season, but were aided by a rather weak Montreal defense and a weak display by Smith in goal. The locals scored first, but the Bruins gathered two goals inside of five minutes and led 2 to 1 at the end of the first period. The visitors scored the only goal of the middle period and had a two-goal advantage with 10 minutes to play. The Maroons staged a strong attack and counted twice. In the overtime Hitchman scored for Boston, but Starr again tied the score again with two minutes to play.

BOSTON		MONTREAL
Touhey, Cook, Owen	lw	rw, Ward, R. Smith, Robinson
Barry, Welland, Chapman	c	c, Brydson, Stewart, Phillips
Oliver, Clapper, Galbraith	rw	lw, Trottier, Siebert, Northcott
Hitchman, Foster, Owen	ld	rd, McVicar, Wilcox
Shore	rd	ld, Conacher, Starr
Thompson	g	g, N. Smith

Score—Boston 4, Montreal 4. Goals—Barry 2, Cook and Hitchman for Boston; Ward, Northcott, Wilcox and Starr for Montreal. Assists—Clapper for Boston; Brydson, Robinson and R. Smith for Montreal. Referees—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal, and Gerald Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The New York Rangers added another to their string of victories last night at the expense of the Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 1. It came late, their first score being near the end of the second session, after Chicago had scored.

Tommy Cook beat his Ranger namesakes to a score early in the second session. Rangers went right after a tying goal but it took great effort with four-forward attacks. Finally a second set managed it, Cecil Dillon being the scorer, and Brennan, Somers and Murdoch were credited with assists. Then the Ranger Cooks put their team ahead in turn, Bun to Bill, in the third period, and Dillon settled the game by stealing the puck in mid-ice and dashing down alone to score.

NEW YORK RANGERS		CHICAGO
P. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, Gainor	lw	rw, March, Couture, Lowrey
F. Boucher, Somers, Milks, Murdoch	c	c, T. Cook, Ripley, Romnes
W. Cook, Dillon, Desjardins	rw	lw, Adams, Gottselig, Thompson
Johnson, Brennan, Keeling	ld	rd, Wentworth, Graham
Seibert, Brennan, Gainor	rd	ld, Abel, G. Boucher
Roach	g	g, Gardiner

Score—Rangers 3, Chicago 1. Goals—Dillon 2, W. Cook, for Rangers; T. Cook for Chicago. Assists—Murdoch, Brennan, F. Cook, Somers for Rangers. Referees—M. J. Rodden and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 28—A "lucky" goal by Hec Kilrea midway through the third period gave Detroit Falcons a 1-to-0 victory over New York Americans here last night. It was Kilrea's second goal of the season, and incidentally the second against the Americans. He took a pass from Goodfellow on left wing and flipped a slow shot at the New York nets. The puck bounced in front of Roy Worters, visiting goaltender, and over his left leg as he dropped on his knees. The summary:

DETROIT		AMERICANS
H. Kilrea, Sorrell, Cox	lw	rw, Patterson, Lamb, W. Kilrea, Jeremiah
Goodfellow, Lewis, McInenly	c	c, Burch, Himes, Hughes, Jeremiah
Cooper, Aurie, Gagne	rw	lw, Convey, Sheppard, McVeigh
Young, Smith, Id	rd	rd, Brydge, Shields
Noble, rd	ld	ld, Ayres, Shields, Burch
Connell, g	g	g, Worters

Score—Detroit 1, Americans 0. Goal—H. Kilrea for Detroit. Assist—Goodfellow for Detroit. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and George Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS GETS TOURNEY

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—The annual Class A amateur 18.2 balkline billiards championship tournament today was awarded to French Lick Springs, Ind., by the National Billiard Association of America, and will start March 7, 1932. Edgar T. Appleby of New York is the defending champion.

Stella M. Walsh Is Given Silver Cross

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 28

STELLA M. WALSH, feminine track star, was made the recipient of the Silver Cross of Merit, Saturday, by the Government of Poland. The medal was presented through the Polish Consulate at Detroit.

The order was bestowed for Miss Walsh's running performances as a Polish citizen. She holds 24 American, Canadian and Polish track records.

Football Rules Are 'Pretty Good'

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The football rules are "pretty good" as they stand, in the opinion of the Eastern Football Officials Association. Meeting here yesterday in a forerunner to a week of high-powered gridiron conventions, members of the eastern association declined to subscribe to the popular theory that the rules need a thorough overhauling.

"We think they are pretty good as they stand," the organization's publicity committee told reporters after the closed session. "We don't intend to recommend any changes. It is our business only to interpret the rules as laid down by the rules committee."

Walter Okeson of Bethlehem, Penna., high commissioner of eastern officials, delivered the main address at the meeting. He reported he had received more favorable reports on the work of officials this year than ever before. He urged the necessity of a more uniform interpretation of rules over the country.

The meeting decided to impose more rigid tests on applicants for membership in the association. Hereafter, it will be necessary for a prospective new member to have officiated in at least 15 major games in the three years preceding his application. The examination also will be much more strict than in the past.

The officials voted to subscribe $500 to the Knute Rockne Memorial Fund and to aid prep schools and academies in this section to obtain competent arbiters.

Hugh McGrath of Boston was re-elected president of the association, W. R. Crowley of New York was renamed vice-president, E .C. Taggart of Steelton, Penna., was elected treasurer and John Egan of Pittsburgh, Penna., secretary.

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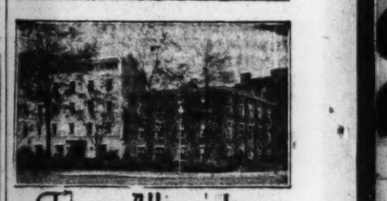
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GIRLS' TENNIS AT LONGWOOD

Tenth United States Indoor Tournament Opens —Local Entrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 28—Only two states, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, are represented this year in the tenth United States girls' indoor tennis championship tournament being held at the Longwood Covered Courts here this week. Play opened this morning with six matches being completed in the first round before lunch time.

Miss Katherine Winthrop of Boston, the defending champion, was the only one to advance without the loss of a game in the early matches. She defeated Miss Alice Woods of Brookline.

Of the four Rhode Island girls, all of whom hail from Providence, Miss Mary Ann Lippitt defeated a Winchester girl, Miss Caroline Kellogg, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Sally Atwood won by default from Miss Frances Poinier of Winchester, while Miss Lois Langdon and Miss Louise Atwood did not play in the early matches.

Miss Sally Jones of Brookline and Miss Grace Cutter of Winchester carried on a baseline duel which lasted through three sets, Miss Jones winning 6—4, 4—6, 9—7. Miss Hazel Wightman of Brookline, daughter of Mrs. George W. Wightman, lost to Miss Lucy Fowle of Winchester, 6—0, 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

Miss Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Miss Alice Woods, Brookline, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Barbara Eaton, Brookline, defeated Miss Mary Boyden, Winchester, 8—3, 6—1.

Miss Lucy Fowle, Winchester, defeated Miss Hazel Wightman, Brookline, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Sally Jones, Brookline, defeated Miss Grace Cutter, Winchester, 6—4, 4—6, 9—7.

Miss Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Elizabeth Packer, Winchester, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Mary Ann Lippitt, Providence, R. I., defeated Miss Caroline Kellogg, Winchester, 6—4, 6—3.

REFUSES GRADUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 28—One of the most unusual situations of the 1931-32 professional hockey season cropped up here over the week-end. Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Falcons in the National Hockey League decided to draft Ferrand Gillie, aggressive left winger of the Olympics of the International Hockey League. Gillie, however, refused to accept graduation to the major circuit, arguing the increase in salary was not worth considering. So Gillie was left with the Olympics where he has been for five seasons. John Sorrell was to have been sent to Olympics in exchange for Gillie.

HOPPE-COCHRAN DIVIDE HONORS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—W. F. Hoppe and Welker Cochran divided honors as they concluded their exhibition billiard matches Sunday at Lawler's Manhattan rooms. The former took the three-cushion event, five blocks to one, while the latter triumphed at balkline, 1338 points to 1166, each man winning three blocks. Hoppe took the final balkline block, 250 to 228, in six innings. The final three-cushion block also went to Hoppe, 28 to 8 in 19 innings.

NET OF 68 WINS TOURNEY

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., Dec. 28 (AP)—Kenneth B. Truesdell of New York and Harry Vetterlein of Philadelphia turned in a net of 68 Saturday to win the annual sandpipers' tournament medal play best-ball affair. Robert Skinner of Wilmington, Del., and C. H. Hoag of Garden City, L. I., took second with a net of 70.

ATLANTA SECURES GARRITY

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28 (AP)—The Atlanta Crackers of the Southern Baseball Association announced Saturday the acquisition of Frank Garrity, a catcher, on option from the Chicago White Sox. By obtaining him, the Crackers completed their catching roster for the 1932 season. John O'Connell, purchased from Baltimore, will be No. 1 catcher, with Garrity as a reserve.

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British Leaders Retain Positions

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Everton	15	1	6	78	39	31
West Bromwich A.	11	5	7	43	34	27
The Arsenal	10	6	8	50	33	26
Sheffield United	12	2	8	52	38	26
Newcastle United	12	2	8	45	35	26
Liverpool	11	4	7	46	43	26
Aston Villa	10	4	6	56	37	24
Huddersfield Town	9	6	7	40	31	24
Birmingham	10	4	8	42	38	24
Sheffield Wed'day	10	4	8	51	46	24
Bolton Wan.	10	3	9	38	42	23

SECOND DIVISION

Leeds United	14	4	4	49	24	32
Wolverhampt'n W.	13	4	4	65	23	30
Plymouth Argyle	11	6	4	47	28	28
Bradford	12	4	6	43	26	28
Stoke City	11	6	5	38	23	28
Bury	12	3	6	47	34	27
Notts County	9	6	7	46	37	24
Millwall Athletic	9	4	9	39	32	22
Southampton	10	2	10	35	45	22
Tottenham H.	8	5	9	51	43	21
Bradford City	7	6	8	43	46	20

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Gateshead	13	3	4	52	23	29
Lincoln City	13	1	4	46	21	27
York City	11	4	6	35	32	26
Crewe Alexandra	11	3	6	50	38	25
Southport United	10	5	5	31	38	25
Tranmere Rovers	11	2	6	64	30	24
Chester	8	7	5	35	33	23
Hull City	10	2	7	37	24	22
Accrington Stan.	10	2	7	44	34	22
Darlington	9	4	6	32	30	22
Wrexham	8	5	7	31	32	21

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	13	3	4	40	21	29
Fulham	12	4	4	56	31	28
Crystal Palace	10	6	4	41	27	26
Exeter City	11	4	7	44	37	26
Brighton	10	5	6	37	29	25
Watford	11	3	7	47	40	25
Norwich City	9	6	5	33	30	24
Southend United	9	6	5	37	25	24
Coventry City	9	5	7	51	42	23
Queens P. Rangers	8	6	6	40	33	22
Reading	8	6	7	36	37	22

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Motherwell	17	5	2	77	23	39
Glasgow Rangers	16	4	3	64	25	36
Celtic	12	7	4	66	29	31
St. Mirren	14	2	8	50	33	30
Kilmarnock	12	6	6	46	31	30
Aberdeen	12	6	7	50	36	30
Third Lanark	13	3	8	57	34	29
Partick Thistle	11	3	9	36	33	25
Ht. of Midlothian	11	2	12	38	38	24
Clyde	8	8	8	37	39	24

SECOND DIVISION

East Stirling	16	2	0	63	28	34
Raith Rovers	14	3	6	64	41	31
St. Johnstone	13	4	5	56	34	30
Hibernians	12	5	5	54	30	29
Stenhousemuir	13	3	5	50	38	29
East Fife	13	2	7	66	36	28
Forfar Athletic	12	4	6	51	48	28
Bo'ness	12	3	8	44	47	27
Queen of South	12	2	9	63	50	26

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 28—The Christmas holiday program in the British Association Football Leagues, which marks the halfway point of the season, was remarkable this year because instead of the customary reshuffling of the leading teams their positions remain unaffected and there is no change in the leadership to record in any division.

In the premier section of the English league the Everton club, pace-maker since the early stages of the present campaign, gained two points from its two engagements with Blackburn Rovers, but the runner-up, West Bromwich Albion (English Football Association challenge cup holder), and the third team, Arsenal, present league champion, were both defeated twice in their clashes with Birmingham and Sheffield United, respectively. The last named team has now jumped into fourth place with the same number of points as Arsenal, Newcastle and Liverpool. Newcastle also had a happy Christmas, for it gained four points from Huddersfield and consequently has made a sudden and spectacular rise in the standing.

One southern team—Plymouth Argyle—in the third position of the second division prevents the northern sequence in the first seven places of this competition, wherein Leeds United, which was relegated from the first division at the end of last season, looks well set for speedy promotion. Gateshead, having played two games more than Lincoln City, is not in a particularly safe position at the head of the northern section of the third division, with only a two-point lead.

Three London clubs continue to lead the way in the third division of the southern section, and the top pair, Brentford and Fulham, have met twice during the Christmas holidays, Fulham obtaining three of the four points at stake.

In the Scottish League, Motherwell, the leader, was defeated by the runnerup, the famous Glasgow Rangers, and so lost valuable ground.

WALTER WINS BUT OXFORD TEAM LOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MARGARETS, Que., Dec. 28—Although Frank J. Walter of Oxford won the Langlauf or cross-country race, the first event on the eleventh annual ski competition between the two British universities on Saturday by over five minutes, Cambridge won the team event by a margin of 100 to 85.22. The Langlauf was an event for teams of four men each over a course of nine miles in the Laurentian Mountains and Walter's victory was his second in succession as he won last winter at St. Moritz, Switz. After Walter, who is a native of the Austrian Tyrol, had crossed the line, he was followed by the four Cambridge skiers and then came the other three from Oxford.

The runners started at intervals of a minute and Walter was the seventh away. He steadily passed the other contestants and took the lead after four miles. R. J. Bushell, the Cambridge captain, who is also champion of Great Britain, and the other three Oxford men, made the wrong turn and lost considerable time.

The other two events, the slalom and down-hill races were scheduled for yesterday, but were postponed on account of snow conditions. Oxford has won the competition seven of the 10 times it has been held. The times for the starters were:

	Time H. M. S.
1—F. J. Walter, Oxford	1 33 49 1-5
2—W. D. Dunn, Cambridge	1 28 59 3-5
3—M. H. W. Ritchie, Cambridge	1 30 37
4—R. J. Bushell, Cambridge	1 34 17 4-5
5—D. MacFarlane, Cambridge	1 34 39
6—M. F. Peacock, Oxford	1 55 08 1-5
7—M. R. C. Thomas, Oxford	1 58 54 4-5
8—Prince Liechenstein, Oxford	2 05 38 1-5

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

California 27, Oregon State 22.
C. C. N. Y. 41, Geneva 20.
Evansville 27, Alumni 14.
Loyola 33, Montana State 24.
Pittsburgh 36, Colorado 23.
Utah Aggies 39, U. C. L. A. 27.

OTTAWA TRIUMPHS AGAIN

KATOWICE, Poland, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Ottawa All-Stars hockey team, touring Europe, defeated a picked Polish team, 3 to 0, here yesterday.

IBERIA AND ATLANTA CLUB TIE

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Iberia soccer football team of Havana played to a 3-all tie with the Atlanta Club of Mexico City yesterday.

GILBERT HUNT JUNIOR STAR

Washington Boy Advances to the Quarterfinals in Tourney

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28 (AP)—Play in the opening round yesterday of the fifteenth annual boys' United States indoor tennis tournament was dominated by Gilbert Hunt of Washington, Maryland indoor champion, who advanced to the quarterfinals, dropping only one game in four sets. The seventeenth annual tournament for the United States title in the junior division of the United States Lawn Tennis Association opened Saturday, and was continued yesterday, advancing to the third round.

Forty-six are entered in the junior competition and 40 in the boys, including several New England entrants.

Hunt drew a bye in the first round of play. In the second he defeated F. G. Boyce 3d of Baltimore 6—0, 6—1, and in the third beat Jacob Selis of Forest Park High School, Baltimore, in love sets. Hunt is the first seeded played in his division. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Allen M. Mayer, New York University, defeated Earl Shaver, Baltimore, 6—1, 7—5.

William Lurez, College of the City of New York, defeated Nathan Goldberg, Johns Hopkins University, 6—1, 6—2.

Morton Lipsitz, Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, defeated Edward Bishop, Yale, 6—3, 7—5.

Raymond Miles, East Orange, N. J., defeated Thomas M. Conner, Baltimore, 7—9, 9—7, 6—3.

Alfred I. Alter, University of Pennsylvania, defeated S. Rutherford l'Oiseaux, Towson, Md., by default.

John Nogrady, College of the City of New York, defeated Lester E. Kabacoff, University of Pennsylvania, 7—9, 6—0, 6—2.

James W. Gerard II, Saulsbury School, defeated A. L. Arner, Choate School, by default.

Marion Freudenheim, New York, defeated David Medinsky, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—1.

James McAleer, Loyola, defeated Benjamin Gart, Baltimore, 6—8, 9—7, 6—4.

S. E. Hamilton, Cornell, defeated Henry W. Rigby, Dartmouth, 6—0, 6—3.

Herbert Oritsky, Reading, Pa., defeated S. B. Davis, St. Mary's School, 6—4, 6—3.

Albert Straus, Rutgers, defeated Jesse Spalding, Hill School, Pottstown, Penna., 8—6, 6—2.

Second Round

David Celler, New York University, defeated William A. Brobston, Saulsbury School, by default.

Tom Moorehead, Choate School, defeated Frank Murphy Jr., Calvert Hall, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—4.

Albert Law Jr., New York University, defeated Carl Hartman, Tark School, Baltimore, 6—0, 7—5.

Morton Lipsitz, Baltimore, defeated Irving Klein, Baltimore, 6—4, 6—0.

Richard Hebard, Hill School, Pottstown, Penna., defeated Alfred I. Alter, University of Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—1.

Herbert Oritsky, Reading, Penna., defeated Raymond Miles, East Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—2.

S. E. Hamilton, Cornell University, defeated James McAleer, Loyola College, 6—1, 6—0.

Edward Bordin, Temple University, defeated Allen M. Mayer, New York University, 6—2, 6—0.

John Nogrady, City College of New York, defeated Leonard Straus, Rutgers, University, 6—4, 6—3.

Marion Freudenheim, New York City, defeated Joseph Lerner, Baltimore City College, 6—0, 6—3.

Mark Hecht, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Albert Borleis, Baltimore, 6—2, 6—2.

BOYS' SINGLES—First Round

Sam Goldstein, Baltimore City College, defeated Walter T. Ridder, Portsmouth Priory, New York City, by default.

Burton Miller, Baltimore City College, defeated Donald B. Miller, Gilman Country School, 6—3, 6—1.

Frank A. Kaufman, Friends School, defeated Isidore Gostrom Jr., Park School, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Albert Eisenberg, Park School, defeated Neil T. Levinson, Choate School, by default.

Harold Schein, West Side High School, Newark, N. J., defeated John H. Miller 2d, Baltimore, by default.

Frederick Henning, Baltimore, defeated J. Austin Codd, Calvert Hall, 6—0, 6—2.

Whitney W. Jones Jr., defeated W. H. Shriver Jr., Portsmouth School, Union Mills, Md., 6—0, 6—0.

George B. Dunn, St. Joseph's Prep, Philadelphia, defeated Robert Linthicum, Gilman Country School, 6—3, 7—5.

Second Round

Gilbert Hunt, Washington, defeated F. G. Boyce 3d, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—1.

Jacob Selis, Forest Park High, defeated Raymond Brown, Baltimore, by default.

Robert A. Low, Collegiate School, New York, defeated Edgar Berman, Baltimore City College, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4.

William V. Winslow Jr., Columbia High, South Orange, N. J., defeated E. J. Sanger, Ruxton, 6—1, 6—0.

Lyman W. Crossman Jr., White Plains, N. Y., defeated Leonard Lipsitz, Baltimore City College, 6—0, 6—1.

Max Askins, School 79, Baltimore, defeated Wendel R. Wheelock, Roland Park Junior High, 6—4, 12—10.

Joseph Feldman, De Witt Clinton High School, New York, defeated Norman Freeman, Baltimore, 6—1, 8—1.

D. C. McCurley, Catonsville High, defeated Robert Radcliffe, Baltimore, by default.

Robert C. Dunn, Leonard Academy, Merion, Penna., defeated Ed W. Levering III, Ruxton, by default.

David P. Bendann, Baltimore City College, defeated Stuart Low, Choate School, Connecticut, 8—6, 6—3.

Atlee Radcliffe Jr., Frederick High, Frederick, Md., defeated Stewart F. Forshay, Greenwich High, Riverside, Conn., 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

Frank A. Kaufman, Friends School, defeated Albert Eisenberg, Park School, 6—0, 6—3.

Harold Schein, West Side High School, Newark, N. J., defeated Fred Henning, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—1.

George B. Dunn, St. Joseph's Prep, Philadelphia, defeated Whitney W. Jones Jr., Baltimore Polytechnic, 6—0, 6—1.

Third Round

Hunt defeated Selis, 6—0, 6—0.
Winslow defeated Low, 6—4, 6—3.
Crossman defeated Askin, 6—1, 6—2.
Feldman defeated McCurley, 6—0, 6—2.

OTTAWA SIX BESTS BERLINER

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (AP)—Duplicating their performance of Christmas night, the Ottawa All-Stars hockey team defeated the Berliner team, which will represent Germany in the Olympics, 6 to 1, Saturday.

ONTARIO GOLD OUTPUT

TORONTO, Dec. 28—Ontario gold mines in November produced bullion totaling $3,666,276, compared with $3,748,100 in October. For 11 months production totaled $38,882,993, compared with $35,518,863 for full year 1930.

NORFOLK & WESTERN

Norfolk & Western Railroad 1930 earnings are estimated by Dow, Jones & Co. at $14 a share on the common, or $2 a share in excess of dividends paid during the year. The road earned $22 a share in 1930.

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Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 151

JOSEPH GORDON LAMB

New York Americans, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League in the 1927-28 season. He was born at Sussex, New Brunswick, Can., June 18, 1906. He is a right-hand shot, is 5ft. 9in. in height, weighs 175 pounds, and is a center. His record:

1923-28—Sussex, Maritime Provinces.
1928-26—Royal Bank of Montreal (senior).
1927-29—Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League.
1929-31—Ottawa Senators, National Hockey League.

NEGROES TO EXHIBIT NORTH CAROLINA CORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Negro teachers of vocational agriculture in the rural schools of North Carolina will celebrate "emancipation day" Jan. 1 with their first "three-to-one" corn exhibit and banquet, to be held in Raleigh.

Announcement to this effect has been made by Mr. S. B. Simmons, supervisor, who has released figures showing that 569 farm men and boys in 29 communities have completed the contest as a part of North Carolina's live-at-home campaign. The objective was to get the participants to produce three barrels of corn for each one produced per acre for the last two years.

Canning of Wheat For Table Urged For Surplus Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW PORT RICHEY, Fla.—Canned wheat, prepared for the table as a new food product, is the proposal of Mr. Gerben De Vries as a means of solving the wheat surplus problem.

In order to avoid the wholesale destruction of wheat or its sale at prices that spell loss to the growers, Mr. De Vries would take this means to increase the consumption of the grain.

His plan would provide for the absorbing of large quantities of the cereal, processing of the grain, packing it in cans and marketing it as a "whole wheat, all the wheat, ready-cooked cereal." Small cans would sell as low, perhaps, as 7 cents and larger at 15 cents, said Mr. De Vries. Thus the grower, it is estimated, would be able to realize at least $1 on a bushel of wheat.

Financing, it is pointed out, could be accomplished through the Federal Farm Board and its $500,000,000 revolving fund available to cooperatives organized in accordance with the requirements of the board.

It is asserted that the plan will entail no loss to miller, backers or to any others using wheat.

Yodeling Becomes Fad in Scotland As Winter Sports Are Introduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Yodeling skiers will answer the martial challenge of bagpipes in the Scottish Highlands this winter. Determined efforts are now being made, taking advantage of the fall in value of the pound abroad, to introduce winter sports on a grand scale.

Patriotic appeals to holiday makers to patronize home resorts in view of the financial crisis have made it clear that the usual exodus of winter sports enthusiasts to Switzerland around Christmas will be greatly curtailed this year.

But Scottish hotel keepers and the Scottish Travel Association believe they have been offered a splendid opportunity of showing that exhilarating skiing, tobogganing, skating and curling can be enjoyed without leaving Britain, and elaborate preparations are now under way to turn bonnie Braemar into the St. Moritz of Scotland.

Learning to yodel has become quite a fad in recent years with visitors to such well-known centers as St. Moritz, Mürren, Wengen, Pontresina, Davos and Maloja. The strange, throaty notes, resounding from the mountain sides, charge the crisp, clear atmosphere with a fascinating thrill. And he who can calmly yodel his favorite Swiss song, while skimming at 40 miles an hour down a steep snowy slope, counts himself quite an expert.

Playing the bagpipes while traveling at high speed on skis would prove a far more difficult accomplishment. But temporarily unoccupied curlers may decide to enliven the Scottish rinks with stirring tunes on the national instrument.

Skiing is by no means unknown in Scotland. Postmen mounted on skis have been seen speeding over snow drifts to deliver letters to the more remote Highland glens. In recent years winter sports have become increasingly popular on the Cairngorm mountains and in other hilly regions.

BRAZIL AND URUGUAY REACH AN AGREEMENT

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 28 (AP)—An agreement on commercial relations between Uruguay and Brazil has been reached by a commission of the three-party economic conference here, which includes Argentina.

The Argentine delegation will return from Buenos Aires today to resume work on a plan to protect agricultural products of the countries concerned.

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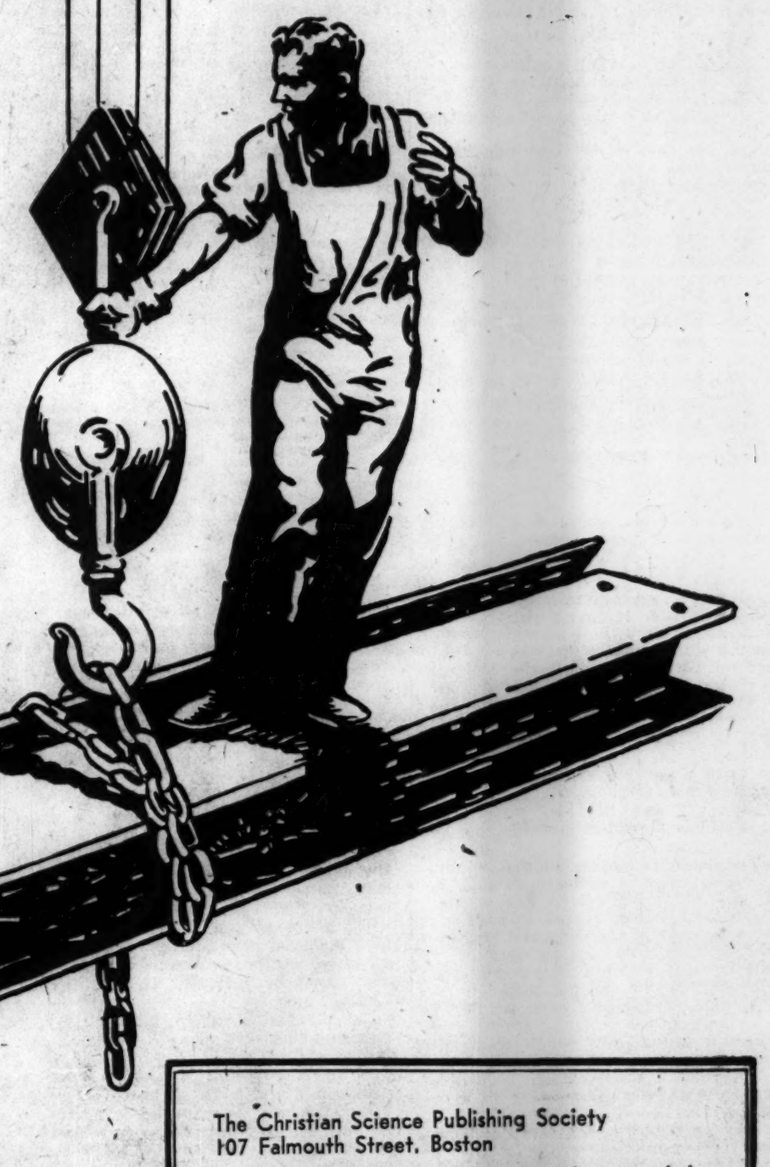
Natural science, art, music, the theater have had a renaissance.

Achievements in international affairs have brought a better understanding among nations.



Engineers, explorers, aviators, inventors, natural scientists, artists, musicians, business men, statesmen and a vast army too numerous to mention have "gone forward without fear" during 1931 and succeeded in their purpose.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IT WAS something after midnight, and in the house where Little Cat lived everybody was in bed and asleep but Little Cat himself. The basket in which Little Cat slept behind the kitchen stove was empty, for Little Cat had let himself out of the house and stood on his hind legs, like a gentleman, leaning on his little cane and looking up at the moon. He could not see the whole of the moon, for a cloud was passing before it, but the moon was partly visible through rifts in the cloud, and Little Cat knew that if he waited long enough the moon would come out. So he waited and watched, now and then twirling his mustaches with one paw while he rested the other on the head of his cane.

Presently the cloud floated away, and there was the moon all by itself in the night sky, and behind Little Cat a black shadow which looked quite like that of a tall, thin little gentleman, leaning pensively on his cane.

"No," said Little Cat, shaking his head, "I do not believe that the moon is made of green cheese. It is too beautiful for a cheese. And, for another thing, it is not green. But there! there!—if people want to think the moon is made of green cheese I daresay my opinion is of little importance. Now I will toddle along and see what Dog Wow is up to."

So Little Cat toddled along, tapping his cane on the sidewalk in a manly way, and softly purring a tune to keep himself company. When he came to the Smith's house, where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard, he turned in at the gate.

The moon lighted the back yard almost as brightly as in full day. Dog Wow's house was very convenient, for although it had an opening to go in and out by, it had no door to bother with. Little Cat stepped up to this opening and rapped smartly on the side of Dog Wow's house with his cane.

"Gr-r-r-r-r!" said Dog Wow from somewhere inside. "Who's that knocking on my door?"

"Sleepy head! Sleepy head!" said Little Cat.

"Oh, it's you, is it!" said Dog Wow. "Wait a minute till I put on my hat. It's right here somewhere."

* * *

"No," said Little Cat, continuing his thoughts, while Dog Wow put on his hat, "I certainly do not believe that the moon is made of green cheese. Dog Wow, why do you suppose people think the moon is made of green cheese?"

"If you begin wondering why people think or act as they do," said Dog Wow, rustling the straw in his house as he hunted for his hat, "you'll never stop wondering. Here's my Derby hat! Excuse me another minute, Little Cat, while I give it a brush or two with my tail."

Dog Wow came out, with his Derby hat on the side of his head, and they went down the street together. The moon was now clear in the sky, the winter air brisk, and it was a fine night for a walk.

As they walked they talked in a pleasant cat-and-dog fashion about this and that. They talked some more about the moon, and agreed that, whatever it was made of, the important thing was that it stayed up. They talked about the latest news of their animal friends and the queer behavior of people. They talked about the weather, and Little Cat admitted that he disliked rain or snow because one couldn't go about without getting his paws wet. "People are sensible about that," said Little Cat; "they have what they call 'rubbers' that they put on their hind paws."

But Dog Wow laughed at that notion, and said it was much more sensible, in his opinion, not to care a wag of your tail whether you got your paws wet or not. "Imagine a dog," said Dog Wow, "having to stop and put on his 'rubbers' every time he went out on a rainy day!" And Little Cat laughed, and said that his rubbers hadn't been much use to Dr. Foster when he went to Gloster in a shower of rain and stepped in a puddle up to his middle and never went there again.

Time passed so pleasantly that they were surprised when they heard the town clock strike one.

"Hickery dickery dock!" said Dog Wow. "Do you believe that story, Little Cat, about the mouse running up the clock and then running down again when it struck one?"

"It may have happened, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Mice are timid creatures and it would certainly be a terrifying experience."

"I suppose so," said Dog Wow. "I never run up anything myself except a hill, so I don't know much about it. But what do I see lying in the road, Little Cat? I know what it is, but just this minute I can't think of the name for it."

"It's a mitten," said Little Cat. "People wear them on their front paws in cold weather to keep their front paws warm just as they wear rubbers on their hind paws in wet weather to keep their hind paws dry."

"Oh, yes," said Dog Wow. "Mittens. That's another inconvenient thing about being people. Always having to put something on or take something off."

"Somebody has lost that mitten," said Little Cat. "And that's just about as bad as if he had lost both mittens."

* * *

"I will sniff it," said Dog Wow. "Perhaps I shall recognize the sniff and then we'll know whose mitten it is."

"It is a child's mitten," said Little Cat, turning the mitten over with his cane. "I am sorry for that child. This morning it had two mittens. And now it has only one mitten."

"It can only keep one little front paw warm at a time," said Dog Wow. "The poor child! The poor child!"

"Perhaps it belongs to Milly or Tilly or Willy Jenk," said Little Cat hopefully. "In that case we can leave it on Farmer Ichbod Jenk's doorstep."

"No," said Dog Wow. "It does not sniff like a Jenk."

"Think of the patient and loving care with which somebody knitted that mitten for the child!" said Little Cat. "And now it is lost. I can hardly imagine anything more useless than a single mitten."

"One mitten is better than none," said Dog Wow. "Suppose a child has two pairs of mittens and loses half of one pair, and puts the other half carefully away, and then loses half of the other pair, why then the child would still have one pair of mittens."

"I don't believe it often happens," said Little Cat, "that a child has two pairs of mittens at once."

"If I wore mittens, which I am glad to say I don't," said Dog Wow obstinately, "I should regard one mitten as better than none. I could wear my mitten on one paw and put my other paw in my pocket."

"The question is," said Little Cat, "not what you would do if you lost a mitten, which can't happen, but what we shall do, Dog Wow, to help a child who has lost a mitten. Let me think. Let me think."

So Dog Wow sat down and let Little Cat think. Once he got up and sniffed hopefully at the mitten, but only to shake his head and sit down again.

"You have a practical mind, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "and you run about the town more than I do. You observe the behavior of people. Is there any place where people go when they are looking for things they have lost?"

Dog Wow thought. He took off his hat and scratched his head with his left hind paw.

"The Post Office," said Dog Wow. "When they lose their gloves, I have been in the Post Office, and this is what happens. When somebody loses a glove somebody else picks it up and takes it to the Post Office and pins it on the wall with a sharp pin. Then when the somebody who has lost the glove comes to the Post Office he says, 'Why, there's my glove!' But I do not know what they do about mittens."

"If they do it with gloves," said Little Cat, "they do it with mittens. Even if the child does not go to the Post Office, somebody in the family will go to the Post Office. It may be a father, a mother, an elder brother or sister, or perhaps a grandmother or grandfather."

"The Post Office will be locked up," said Dog Wow, "Even if it wasn't, we haven't a pin. Even if we had a pin we couldn't pin a mitten on the wall."

"That is no matter," said Little Cat. "If we leave the mitten at the door of the Post Office, somebody will pick it up and pin it on the wall. The thing to do is to get the mitten to the Post Office. It is already nearly time for us to start home."

"I'll carry it to the Post Office," said Dog Wow. "You take care of my hat so that I can run faster and I'll be there and back in six wags of a tail."

So Dog Wow took off his hat and picked up the mitten and was off as fast as he could run. Little Cat sat down beside Dog Wow's hat and waited, looking at the moon. It took Dog Wow longer, of course, than six wags of a tail, but in not much more than a jiffy Little Cat saw him galloping back up the street.

"That's a good job done, Little Cat," panted Dog Wow. "I put it where nobody can get into the Post Office without finding it."

"So it is, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your home, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and helping dear little children find their lost mittens. What fun! What fun!"

A New Year's Wish

I took a walk this snowy day,
All up and down the nursery floor,
And then I went to Granny's room,
And knocked politely on her door.

"Come in," she called, "I am so glad,
You came today, for it must be
Quite cold outdoors. I know that you,
Have brought a New Year's wish to me."

I told Grandmother that my wish,
Was for a hundred Grannies, who,
Would bake me cookies and play games,
And then could read me stories, too.

Now if my funny wish comes true,
Then there will be enough to give,
To all the houses round about,
Where Grannies never came to live.

I wish that children everywhere,
Might have a Granny just like mine,—
A Granny for a New Year's gift,
With smiling face and eyes that shine.

If Grannies only would believe,
How much the children want them near!—
They know a thousand happy ways,
To make each day a glad New Year.

EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

Chin Hai Learns to Skate

CHIN HAI lived with his grandfather, Chancellor Wu, in a beautiful old Chinese garden, near a big American university, a few miles from Peking, the old capital of China.

The garden was called Lang Jun Yuan, which means Garden of Moonlight Fertility, and was a wonderful place for a small boy to play in.

Its lagoons were stocked with fish and jolly frogs leaped from its banks onto the cool lotus pads. Three small bridges connected the island, on which the Wu house was situated, with the mainland. Chin Hai liked to lie flat on his stomach and watch the little fish in the clear depths of the lagoons, or the flock of ornamental geese swimming slowly through the reeds or cleverly somersaulting after food.

On the banks were quaint rock shapes upon which one could climb and fancy himself the commander of a ship, or the guard of a castle. An old stone tea table, erected by Chin Hai's ancestors on an elevation overlooking the stone wall of the garden, the road and the Western Hills, was another fine point of vantage from which to study activity on the highway—coolies carrying vegetables to market; small farmers planting rice in the cultivated sections by the road, and Chinese women washing their clothing in the canal.

Chin Hai had much to make him happy, but he was a little lonely. His grandfather, a dignified scholar of whom he stood in some awe, occasionally told him stories of China in the days of the emperors, but he was usually too busy meeting with professors from the university to bestow much attention on his young grandson.

Chin Hai longed to make friends among the children of his British and American neighbors, but was too shy. He wanted to excel at their sports, but had a horror of being laughed at.

In winter, the lagoons in the garden were covered with ice. Chin Hai liked to slide up and down on his soft-soled shoes, calling it "skating," but in his heart he knew it was not the real thing and he finally mustered courage to ask his grandfather for a pair of skates, so that he might mingle with the foreign boys and girls on the campus rink, racing and playing games.

One afternoon the Foreign Lady, who lived by herself in a tiny tea house on a lagoon across from Chin Hai, and taught the English and American children he longed to know, heard the clinking of skates beneath her window and looked out to see Chin Hai pushing himself about on some real skates. His nurse was the sole spectator, shouting occasional words of encouragement.

Chin Hai, who was buttoned from head to heels in a padded blue coat, fell frequently, but didn't seem to mind and picked himself up with shrieks of merriment, to fall again. The night before a Peking dust storm had covered the ice with a gray coating which seemed to the Foreign Lady to make skating impossible, so she sent her servant to tell the little boy he should skate on the campus rink, which a hired corps of coolies kept clean and free from dust.

After a conference with Chin Hai's nurse the Foreign Lady's servant returned with the information that Chin Hai did not want to skate on the campus rink until he had learned how, for fear of being laughed at.

And so, every afternoon, with only the nurse to watch his efforts, Chin Hai worked to muster the technique of skating. A second dust storm left its gray image on the ice before traces of the first disappeared. But Chin Hai was not discouraged.

The Foreign Lady, when she heard the clink of Chin Hai's skates long after dusk and knew he was still making his valiant effort, shook her head pityingly and said to herself, "I couldn't skate on dust-covered ice and I am a good skater!" But she admired the lad's persistence.

Several weeks later, as she was passing the campus rink after school, and paused to watch her pupils making merry with the college students, what was her surprise to see Chin Hai skating by with the rest, his black skull cap perched airily over one ear and his long blue skirts flapping backward like a sail!

He was playing tag with a little blonde English girl and an American boy, who balanced himself with a hockey stick. Chin Hai was the best skater of the trio.

As they neared the bank he recognized the Foreign Lady and gave her a ceremonious bow accompanied by a merry smile which seemed to wink at her and say, "I DID accomplish the impossible, you see!"

Weaving Patterns

Threading very neatly, gently, in and out along the street,
I am weaving pretty patterns with the people whom I meet.

When the road is very busy, and the sidewalk crowded out
I just thread my way with wishes, up and down and round about.

But if I could carry ribbons, I could thread them here and there,
Left and right, in little circles, making patterns everywhere.

Still I always have good wishes, for the people whom I meet,
So I weave them neatly, gently, all along the busy street.

Anna E. Williams.

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Peter, of Goodmayes, England, Commutes Daily With His Master and Wears His Own Ticket.

A Dog With a Season Ticket

IF YOU happen to be on Goodmayes Station (Essex) at the time when the evening train to Romford comes in, you will see Peter taking up his stand on the platform, his ears cocked for the sound of the rumbling wheels far down the line, his beautiful eyes watching out eagerly for the distant puff of smoke. Here it is, the great, busy engine, slowing down gradually until it comes to a halt in order that the passengers may get in.

Peter, not being able to reach, has to wait for his master to open the carriage door, when he springs into the carriage, and settles down, without a moment's hesitation, on a seat.

Some dogs are made to lie on the floor, some have to crouch in the dark, dusty place beneath the seats, while others have to travel all alone in the guard's van at the back. But Peter is different. If you look you will see that he has a season ticket in a leather case fixed to his collar, and this entitles him to travel like any other ticket holder. He sits quite still by his master's side, taking no notice of anyone in the carriage, until Romford is reached, when he jumps down, and waits for the door to be opened for him to get out.

And why do you suppose a ticket which cost 16 shillings was bought for a dog? It is because Peter is very necessary to his master, who is a night watchman at Oldchurch hospital. Through the long, silent hours he trots behind his master when he goes on his rounds; and in some wonderful way he knows to a second when it is time to "knock off."

And when Peter gets home in the morning, what do you suppose he does? Why, he goes to sleep, like his master, so as to be thoroughly ready for his night work.

Which Kind of Sacks Are You Carrying?

There is an old, old story which tells about a man who always went about with two bags flung over his shoulder. Into the bag in front of himself he put all his troubles, annoyances and grievances. Not content with this, he added all the shortcomings of the people he chanced to meet.

He was so busy storing up things in the front bag that he seldom found time to put anything into the back bag, which was reserved for the fine things he found in others.

One day he met another traveler laden with bags. "What do you carry here?" he said, as he gave the bag in front a stout poke.

"Have a care," warned the man. "Don't spoil my good things."

"What kind of good things?" questioned the first.

"Oh, my good deeds, of course. I always keep them right in front of my eyes and then I can take them out frequently and look over them."

"But what have you in that great big sack on your back?"

"Oh, that bag holds my faults and mistakes. I don't like to look at them so I carry them behind me."

"But your faults-and-mistakes bag looks very full. You may not see it yourself, but that does not prevent other people from seeing it."

Then a third man came by. He was carrying two sacks also.

"What do you carry in your sacks?" asked one.

"This sack," he said, as he touched the bag in front of him, "is filled with the good deeds of others."

"You must find it heavy. It is weighted down until it almost touches the ground."

"That's where you are wrong," laughed the traveler. "Its weight acts much as do the sails of a ship, or the wings of an eagle. It helps me onward."

"But how about this bag in the back. It seems limp and empty, and it has a big hole in the bottom?"

"Oh, that's the bag into which I put the evil I hear of people! In the back bag it is out of sight," said the traveler.

"But what about the hole?" persisted the inquirer.

"I cut that in the bag after I had gained in understanding," said the traveler. "In that way the evil I hear of others falls right through and is lost so that it can no longer hinder me in my progress."

Which kind of sacks are *you* carrying?

Scrambled Authors

Each line of scrambled letters contains the name of a well-known author of books for boys and girls. Search and find. A game may be made by timing yourself or the players, if more than one is trying the solution.

1. Resckidsnelach.
2. Rierabsemaj.
3. Ohnjesamified.
4. Ielnadeofod.
5. Oullasyamtotcal.
6. Ypsirajonahn.
7. Kintwamar.
8. Ramysepagemdod.
9. Poorromecerinefesjam.
10. Culytichkinfpersk.
11. Guhohinftlg.
12. Kacnojnodl.
13. Gemsinleroc.
14. Nomocegar.

Mail Bag

Amiandos, Cyprus

Dear Snubs:

I am a little Cyprus puppy. A few days ago my master went away and forget to take me too. I waited for him to come back, but he didn't, so, feeling frightfully hungry, I lay down, and waited for someone to come along and see me. After three or four days some nice people came, and said, "Oh, look at this dear little doggie. Isn't he terribly thin? Let's give him some of our sandwiches." They gave me half of their sandwiches and a drink of water, and put me into their knapsack and carried me home in their arms, like a baby.

They took me to a big house where they put me on some sacks, gave me some warm bread and milk and left me to sleep.

Next morning they took me for a walk, and decided to call me Vrisky Pendulum. As all educated dogs (like me) know Latin and Greek, I need not explain that "vrisky" means "found" in Greek.

I was called Pendulum, because I was so happy my tail wagged all the time. My mistresses laughed and said, "His tail is like a pendulum!" So the name stuck.

My new owners have a little black and white kitten, but when I tried to make friends she stalked away and sat down and licked herself all over. But we are getting to know each other better now, and play "Hide and Seek" round and round a stool.

I love to hear my mistress read aloud about your exciting adventures, and I also love to see your pictures. But if you don't like baths, we differ, for I love to have a warm soapy tub. You see, my mistress *never* lets the soap get into my eyes. She says that I am angelic over my bath.

I am light brown with a ring of white fur around my neck, which looks like a collar, and a white tip to my tail. My eyes are pale green which shows my pedigree. My mother always told me that she'd never seen such beautiful eyes before.

My mistress is helping me to write this, as my paws are rather sticky, and it would never do to send you a sticky letter, Snubs; it would disgrace my family. But now I must stop because the cat is teasing me to play with her.

With lots of love from your admirer,
Vrisky Pendulum.

Big Fork, Montana

Dear Bobby Sinclair:

I was very much interested in your letter. I, too, purr happily a great deal and now I know it is a song of gratitude I'm singing and I'm glad to know it.

I live on the bank of the beautiful, dashing Big Fork River, which rolls and tumbles down from the Rocky Mountains and empties into Flathead Lake just behind our yard. The mountains just now are covered with snow.

My mistress, Joan, has a whole family of pets! There are Cremé, the goat; Lady, the cow; Teddy, the fine big collie dog and 25 Red hens, all friends.

She has a pretty little log playhouse out in the corner of our big yard under the fir trees. And, of course, I have a pillow in the corner.

I can't do any cute tricks like those you do, but maybe I can learn some. I'm only six months old. But I always manage to have a nice spick and span white shirt expanse showing in the front of my beautiful light gray suit. I wear white shoes, too.

Oh, I'll tell you we cats surely know how to be happy and loving don't we, Bobby?

Buzzy B.

Halifax, Yorkshire, England

Dear Editor:

We live in Boothtown, a little village in Halifax. I attend the Christian Science Sunday school, and I am 11 years old. My home is near a very picturesque valley named Shibden Valley. On the other side of my home is a hill 2000 feet above sea level.

We have some friends who keep St. Bernard dogs. One is a very big prize winner; he stands one yard high and weighs 189 pounds, although he is only two years old. His name is Beldene Bruno, and he really is a picture to look at. Many people who have seen him have longed for him. Another is called Monarch of the Heights, and he is the playfullest pet I have ever known. He is fond of playing with a ball and playing football.

I should like to correspond with a girl in Australia or Canada.

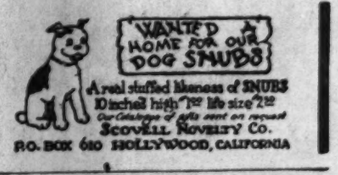
Evelyn M.

Key to Puzzles

Answer to December Calendar Puzzle: "On Earth Peace, Goodwill Toward Men."

Key to Five from Four Puzzle:

The vertical words are: As, not, ears, pat, ye.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THE HOME FORUM

A Word of Thanks

OF OBEYING whims, a recent contributor to this column writes:

"What I wonder at is why a lot of others who long for practically the same thing do not just go and do likewise. Nothing could really be easier.'

I wish to thank the writer of those lines for his wise and delightful advice, which I herewith obey, for almost the first time in my life. A long cherished and particular "whim" of mine has been to offer some token of thanks, not vicariously but directly, to that vast army of persons who have, through some act or word or work of theirs, given me pleasure. There are so many of them, thousands and thousands, some of whom I cannot possibly reach by any ordinary means of communication, being separated from them by generations and centuries; and others whom I do not reach in spite of facilities established for the purpose, restrained by a quite ridiculous reluctance to count myself among that supposedly sentimental and not too intelligent group of persons known as "fans."

If you write a letter to someone you do not know, though he has made a substantial and lasting contribution to your happiness in the shape of a fine bit of acting, or music, or literature, or painting, you become a "fan." That is to say, you lose caste. A terrible thing to lose caste. Therefore, at whatever violence to your feelings, you curb your inclination to write the letter. And yet if someone, actuated perhaps by the merest sense of duty, sends you a trivial gift which you may not want, you at once take pen and paper and write your thanks. Logical, isn't it?

And so, at the risk of losting caste, I should like to thank the author of the "Melchester" anecdote, and to tell him that I think his story charming, more perhaps for what it implies than for what it says. Indeed, may not the secret of that mysterious and appealing attribute known as charm lie precisely in this, that it discloses so little and implies so much? Charm is that hint of graciousness and beauty, of that something utterly delightful and desirable that, though completely satisfying in the fragment of itself it offers one, yet kindles in the recipient a relentless yearning for more. Charm satisfies, but never satiates. It points always to the word unspoken, the beauty unrevealed, which we know to be yet lovelier than that we have seen, could we but see it.

And for that reason I found the anecdote charming. Its implications may be greater than its author supposes. Certainly they are both direct and indirect, the direct being contained in the anecdote itself, and the indirect evoked by association, except for which I should hardly be impelled to obey this whim. And, by the way, the very word "whim" is charming, is it not? And so is "caprice." Perhaps not to those whose lives and thoughts are rigidly etched in grooves of routine, and who are happiest so; but certainly to those who, like the Mole in the midst of that most exacting of duties, spring cleaning, would gladly throw down a brush full of whitewash, say: "O bother," and "O blow," and scurry off to enjoy the river bank—and spring. A charming thing, to do what one wants to do, for no better reason than just because—

As for the implications contained in the anecdote itself: what was it that made the American officer single out his British soldier that night at Château Thierry? What was the nature of the "attention" the American paid the Britisher, and what was the cause of it? Why did the American resolve to seek his soldier again, and why, after more than a decade, did he keep a resolution so easy to break? Why, above all, did the British soldier remember this particular officer, and this particular night among so many he must have forgotten? Not without good cause, one may be sure.

All these things the author does not tell us, saying only that to do so would "spoil" his tale. I hope he will pardon me if I correct him. Telling these things would hardly spoil his story, but omitting to tell them immeasurably improves it. The reader may imagine what he will, and is further piqued by the knowledge that, with however strange or thrilling an invention he may himself supply these omissions, his fancy will come nowhere near the truth.

To point to all the implications in the story would be, in turn, to spoil my word of appreciation by too great exactness. I will add only this, as far as the anecdote and its author are concerned: To have listened to Emerson at all shows imagination, to have acted on the words as on valued advice points to a certain quaint courage—the courage to do what seems fresh and lovely in the face of countless influences tending one to subdue caprice and imagination at the behest of what is called "sober reflection"—an imposing pseudonym for dullness or laziness, or a petty kind of fear. Often I used to wonder why those who read fine words in books do not more freely act on those words. It is refreshing to meet, if only through the remote medium of a printed page, a person who has translated at least one such message into action.

As for the other implications, they are extraneous to the story. For another than myself perhaps they would not exist. The story, and specifically its closing paragraph, are a reminder and a challenge: a reminder of the overwhelming array of benefits I have accepted in unwilling silence because there was no one at hand to thank for them, and a challenge to indulge my long-cherished whim to do something about it. Some of these pleasures shine out like high-lights in recollection. There is a trio for violin, 'cello and piano, so exalting in its beauty, and to me of such particular significance, that I have felt something near to dismay at my inability to express some degree of my pleasure in it either to the one who composed it or to those who played it. There was a book, a story of no great importance in the eyes of the literary world, but so enchantingly told, and falling so propitiously under my hand, that it turned an ebbing tide of discouragement to a sudden flood of quite startling happiness. But I cannot attempt to enumerate. "For the time would fail me to tell of" even a tenth of those to whom I am so indebted. There is all the world's music, its art, literature, drama, beauty, humor, its wealth of heroic chronicle and beautiful incident, all of which I habitually accept with the keenest joy, but with less outward expression of thanks than I would give the one who passed me the bread at supper. I would remedy this neglect if I knew how, but I do not know how. All other forms of polite behavior suited to the occasion we find prescribed for us to the letter; only this is lacking.

There is an old fairy tale of a merchant who sought shelter at a brightly lighted mansion on a stormy night. Within, he found himself warmed, fed, clothed and entertained with music while he dined. For all of this he was charged nothing, and to his astonishment, the hands which so lavishly provided for his comfort remained unseen. On leaving, he looked about for someone to thank for his entertainment, but, to his sorrow, found no one at all.

How often I find myself in the predicament of this merchant! I would say thank you to those who have entertained me, and they are nowhere to be found. And so, in obeying this whim to thank specifically one such entertainer, I am making that one the unconscious representative of the enormous army of creditors I can never pay. In thanking him, I thank them all. B. B. B.

A Little Damp Feather

The expenditure of twopence for a chair in the Gardens gives a wonderful feeling of privacy and remoteness. One looks at the distant rows of backs, closely packed together, on the public seats on the paths, and enjoys the smug feeling that the grass itself is one's own, as well as the chair.

On this particular Sunday afternoon I find a place under a big chestnut tree in the most sheltered spot in the Gardens, where people do not need to pass too close on their way to the Round Pond to sail their boats, or to the Serpentine to feed the ducks, or to the Statue of the Man on Horseback to have their photos taken beside it. In fact, it seems to be completely hidden from the eyes of men, although the sparrows know all about it and wait expectant of crumbs.

One can hear the distant voices of children shouting to one another, and of grown-ups calling to their dogs. Far off one can see boys in high wading boots stalking toward the Round Pond, carrying large and wonderful yachts. Some are big boys with gray hair and earnest faces, with little boys trotting at their heels; others are without even this excuse. I can just see them, after fiddling over the steering gear, or whatever it is that needs adjusting, start the graceful things across the Pond, and then set off on an eager march to retrieve them at the other side.

Closer at hand a fat pigeon stalks solemnly, nibbling at the tops of the seeded grass blades, and keeping a hard yellow eye on the occupant of the chair.

Then, all of a sudden, something happens. It begins with a question—at least I take it for a question; but it sounds like a string of soft gurgles coming from about the height of my knee. There, just as if it had sprung out of the grass, is a little creamy-brown face, encased in a large white bonnet, with two slanting black eyes, no nose to speak of, and a little round mouth giving out a string of gurgles.

I stare in astonishment, but a reply has to be made, so, as I do not speak Japanese, I copy as nearly as possible the tone of the gurgles. This seems entirely to satisfy little Brown Face, who solemnly presents me with a tiny damp feather held between a miniature finger and thumb.

Somehow one has the feeling that it must stand for a wish, or something of that kind; and that, after bestowing it, little Brown Face will disappear into the grass as suddenly as she appeared.

I accept the feather gratefully. It is rather difficult to separate it from the damp little fingers which must have been holding it for some time; and, in return, little Brown Face, instead of disappearing, gently but firmly sets about investigating. My papers and book are examined thoroughly, my bag opened, and its contents gone over carefully and remarked on in the same gurgle language. In fact, a most satisfactory conversation is carried on between us for several minutes. But moments like this never last long—perhaps that is their charm—and round the tree comes a firm person, in a flowing blue cape and white apron; with a very English face, and little Brown Face is gone.

"Ticket, please!" says a harsh voice at my elbow.

Well, twopence is a small price to pay for such a nice little damp feather. N. K. B.

Early Days on an American Farm

I vividly remember the Sunday suit of clothes. I am also familiar with the black hair-cloth sofa that adorned the front room of country homes, the 'best room—at times the courting room—the room that was darkened by closed blinds to keep the bright sunlight of summer from fading the Brussels carpet, as well as to keep out the cold winds of winter; the room that contained the best chairs. . . .

Those were the days of the hair watch-chain, and the daguerreotype, the glass-enclosed wax flowers on the marble-topped center table, the what-not in the corner, and the orange stuffed with cloves to ornament the mantelpiece. The boys and girls were clothed in homespun, home-made garments, wore copper-toed shoes, and red-topped boots, red tippets, mittens, wristlets, and plush caps to be pulled down in angry weather over the head and face, with holes for mouth and eyes. In winter the country boy was entered in every sled contest. He screwed his old-fashioned skates into a hole in the heel of his shoe, which he was careful to keep filled with paper so he could quickly adjust and strap his skates. . . .

He took the horse to and from pasture, in grazing time, giving an opportunity for a bareback ride, with the halter as the means of direction. This boy, usually under compulsion and without debate, attended church service twice every Sunday, with Sunday school in between, as well as the meeting of the "old praying band," that met occasionally in the spring, summer and fall sessions. He knew the American Sabbath, and he has since helped to preserve it.

He remembers the sleigh rides on moonlit winter nights; the bee trees and the coon hunts; the effort to water the coasting hill at night late in March so as to gain the pleasure of another day; the cold bedroom with frosted windowpane; the feather bed and mountain of blankets for covering, with the consequent struggle to arise from thereunder, with the fondest of hope of dressing on a wintry morning in the kitchen dense with the fragrant smoke rising from luscious buckwheat cakes browning on the griddle, later to be flooded with New Orleans molasses and sausage gravy. Under compulsion, he took a turn at the wringer on wash days, the terrible Monday, and was oftimes found on one end of a cross-saw on a frosty morning helping father prepare cords of wood for the insatiable greed of the summer kitchen stove.—George A. Slater, in "The Hills of Home."

By permission of the Manufacture Nationale de Sèvres

Pas de Cinq, by Falconet: A Fine Example of Eighteenth Century Sèvres Porcelain

POINTED toe and graceful pose, curved arm and dainty fingers, girls and boys weaving, interlacing, bending, poising, circling! What liveliness in the pretty smiling faces, in the swing of the flounced petticoats, the toss of the crisp curls, and the coquettish headgear. Yet it is plain that this is no mere frolic, but an intricate measure to be trod with due ceremony. No doubt, such dances were not learnt without considerable effort, and when learnt, were performed with evident pride.

Such groups as these, as well as single figures, were first made at the Sèvres porcelain factory in the latter half of the eighteenth century. About 1749 Bachelier, the director of the studios, encountered considerable difficulties in regard to both coloring and glazing; and it was he who originated the idea of using the so-called "biscuit," without either finish. There appears to have been no lack at that date of gifted modelers; and the lovely little pieces which have come down to us show their admirable work. Beautiful in their simplicity, uncolored, unglazed, or sometimes with just the clear, transparent glaze, they remain among the most refined and charming productions of the royal factory. Madame de Pompadour had so great an interest in its success, so great an admiration for this form of art, that she is reported to have said: "Not to buy the china as long as one has money, is to prove oneself a bad citizen."

An army of brilliant artists and sculptors modeled, designed, painted the porcelain: La Riche, Pigalle, Clodian, La Rue, Pajou, Morin, and a host of others. Among these Étienne Maurice Falconet was among the most distinguished. His statue of Milo of Crotona, and the lovely little model "La Baigneuse," won due recognition of his talent and admission to the Academy of Fine Arts, of which he later became director.

He is, perhaps, best known for his colossal statue of Peter the Great at Leningrad; and it seems hardly possible to imagine that the sculptor of this immense work is the same who could produce the models of these tiny Sèvres figures. All of these show similar characteristics in the little faces, with an elfin whimsicality lurking around the mouth, and the quaint lift of the eyebrows, whether it be a Cupid, a Psyche, or a dancing lady. The modeling of the arms and hands is always exquisite.

In the "Pas de Cinq" group, it is said that the central figure was inspired by the classical dancer, Vestrice, and hers is certainly the most prominent and elaborately finished figure in detail and dress. It would be hard to find a more attractive example of these eighteenth century pieces of Sèvres than this by Falconet. One must consider his art as shown at its best in such a group

מוסטערן פון פאלקאָמענהויט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאָניטאָר")

מיינע פערזענליכקייטן. זיין וואהרע זעלבסט-פערשטענדיקן עכטווייקלעך זיך צו-ליעב זיין קענמניס פון זיין גייסטיגען פערזענליכקייט. ער שטודירט קריסטשען סיענס כדי ער זאל קענען פערשטיין וואס מעהר פון דער גאמהיים. וען ער בעפיהלט אויס אז גאָט איז אין אמתין דער אויבערסטר ער בעראהנט פערליערט ער זיין מורא אז ער וועט אויהם וען פהלען פערשטאנד אדער שכל. ער וויסט אז זיין וואהרע פערזיכ-ליכקייט איז אין שפיגעלונג פון גאָט, און דערמיט בוי זיין פערשטאנד זיין שהן א גרענעץ און אהן א סוף. און זינט ער וויסט אז גאָט איז ליבע הערט ער אויף צו בעפהלען מיט חרמה זיינע מיטלערען פון פריהערדיגע מעג אין ער מאכט אין צו פיהרען זיך אויף א פרוינדלי-כען אופן, וויבאל ער וויסט אז עס איז נאטיר-ליך מאר דעם בילד און גליכניס פון גאָט, דאָס הויסט דער מענש אליין, צו זיין פרוינדליך און ליעבהערציג. שעמ-דיג בעפראכט ער דעם אייגענשאפט פון גאָט וואס בעזיצט ליבע, גוטסקייט, און מיטליד, און דורך זיין גוטסיגע שטו-דירע מאכט ער אין מיטער וי אלע מאל צו זעהן דיזע הויליגע מעלות אין זיינע חברים.

אין דעם צוויייטען בריף פון דעם אפאס-טעל פולוס צו די קאָרינטער לעזער טיר, „אבער מיר אלע זעהן מיט איין אויפגע-דעקטען פנים די הערליכקייט פון דעם האַרין גליין וי אין א שפיגעל, און זיינען צו דעם זעלביגען בילד פערוענדערט פון הערליכקייט צו הערליכקיים נאכן אזוי וי דורך דעם גייסט פון דעם האַרין."

דער וואָס בעגריפֿט אז זיין פרוגרעס איז נים אין אויבערפלעכליכע אויסדרוק, וואָס וועגדעם זיך אויף צופליגע אומ-שטענדען, נאר א רעזולטאט פון גייסטיגע עגטוויקלונג, שפירט שטוואָס פון דעם מיינונג פון אייביגקייט, און ער פאסט אין צו בעגריפֿען זיין וואהרען אונשטערבלי-כען פערזענליכקייט. אזוי גיך וי ער פאסט אין פערשטאנד דעם מיינונג פון אונעגדליכע פרוגרעס, זעהן מיר גליך וי ער טעגליך פֿון אין וואס מעהר נוטצט צו בע-זיצען. וען אנדערע פאסנגען אין צו אנדער קענען פערבעסטערען אומשטאנד טיינס פֿון אז מיר האבען אָבגעפאל-גען אויסגעדרוקען פֿוואָס פון אונזער גייסטיגען אידעאל. פֿון מיינס אויך אז מיר ווערען וואָס מעהר גליך מיט אונזער גייסטיגען פוסטער—דאָס הויסט מיט דעם פאלקאָמענהויט מענש. דאָס איז די אויבערסטע ערפאָלג וואָס איז ריאל און ווירקליך.

אין דעם קריסטשען סיענס מעקסט-בוך לעזען מיר (זייט 240). „לאָמיר אָבגעהאלטען קריסטשען סיענס, און אלע מיטארבייטער לא-זען פאלען וועלכע זיינען באזורם אויף די בעוויייזע פון די מאטעריאלע חושים. לא-מיר אויפגענעבען פאלש מוסטערן און פער-לאָנגערט אידעאלען, און לאָמיר איין נאָט, איין נעמיטה האבען, א נעדאנק וואָס איז פאלקאָמען, און וואָס פרעזעניטירט איינעם פערפעקטען ליבהאבער פון גייסטיגע פרויהייט."

(The Christian Science Publishing Society)

The Conquest of Space

The Atlantic, in the time of Columbus, was a sea of unknown terrors, extending to the very brink of nothingness. Yet today we sail or fly the ocean, and by the cables that lie beneath it, and through the ether above, we transfer our thoughts and orders from continent to continent almost instantaneously.

We have acquired, as a result, a planetary, instead of a provincial outlook, the whole earth is our home. It is but a single step from this, to the acquisition of an interplanetary mind, and an extension of our concept to include the solar system.

If we can grasp standards beyond those merely terrestrial, envision millions, instead of thousands of miles, and appreciate the immense, but perfect harmonies of our solar system, an understanding of the conquest of space will soon follow. We will perceive then that an interplanetary journey can be achieved through the medium of the same law of physics and chemistry that gave us the airplane and motor car. We will see that a journey to the moon may be planned with the exactitude of an airplane flight around the earth. There is nothing, in short, of the mystic, or the supernatural, in our reaching out to the untrodden heavens. — David Lasser, in "The Conquest of Space."

Models of Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG girl who was visiting a museum stood quietly before a piece of sculpture called "The Hand of God," the presentation being that of a large hand in which reposed human figures. After gazing at the work for some time the girl exclaimed, "That is the kindest hand I ever saw." In the sculptor's work she had discerned the thought which must have animated him, a concept of God as a kind and beneficent creator.

The author Hawthorne tells a story of a lad who gazed daily at the noble lineaments of a face formed by the projections of rock on the side of a mountain. To the sensitive lad all the excellent attributes of character seen in "the great stone face" seemed intensely desirable; and so, constantly dwelling upon perfection, the boy grew to be a man of noble character. His ideal, or model, had influenced his thoughts and behavior and had thus molded his habits and character.

The Leader of the Christian Science movement, and the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248): "We are all sculptors, working at various forms, moulding and chiseling thought." People are willing to admit that behind every material object in use in our homes, shops, and offices is the thought which first formulated it. In all modern invention we see the progress of the human so-called mind. But perfection does not dwell in material thought or the manifestations of it, or in objects which appeal to the material senses. Human thinking must therefore press onward toward the dominion of spiritual freedom.

The wellspring of all true being, of all actual progress, lies in the divine Mind, of which man is the highest idea. When, therefore, one's ideals and thoughts are buried in materialism, his success is dependent upon a broken reed, so to speak. Christian Science teaches that God is divine Mind, and that man is the reflection of God. When this truth of being becomes real to one's consciousness, one feels one's unity with God. He recognizes his true selfhood, and sees how impossible it is for him to think or act in a manner foreign to God. Thus he becomes imbued with the longing to be constantly expressing good. He wishes to recognize only his true, spiritual self and give it expression. His true self-confidence grows with the knowledge of his spiritual selfhood. He studies Christian Science to learn what God is. When he finds that God is the only Mind, he no longer fears any lack of intelligence. He knows that if his true selfhood reflects God, he must reflect unlimited intelligence. And since he knows that God is Love, he no longer prolongs unavailing remorse over the unloving acts of his past life. He learns to act lovingly because it is natural for God's image and likeness to be loving and kind. He dwells consciously upon the nature of God, which includes love, tenderness, and compassion, and comes to see manifestations of Godlike qualities in his fellow men as never before.

In Paul's second letter to the Corinthians we read, "But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord."

To realize that one's progress is not a surface manifestation, subject to chance, but a result of spiritual growth, is to glimpse eternity, and that true selfhood which is immortal. When we glimpse infinite progress, we see how possible it is to claim more and more of good continually. Others' recognition of our improvement means that we have succeeded in expressing something of our spiritual ideal. It means that we are becoming more like our spiritual model, the perfect man. This is the only success which is real.

In the Christian Science textbook we read (p. 249), "Let us accept Science, relinquish all theories based on sense-testimony, give up imperfect models and illusive ideals; and so let us have one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.)

A Ship Must Love a Harbor

A ship must love a harbor; love the feel
Of rivers after ceaseless roll of waves;
Of sweet, unsalted water as it laves
The barnacles and seaweed from her keel.
A ship must love the landbirds and the trees;
The panoramic peace through which she glides;
Must welcome meadow substitutes for tides;
For tradewinds, breath of orchards on a breeze.

A ship must love the easing of her sheer;
The running stevedores; the ropes, taut-snubbed;
The wash of friendly waves against a pier;
New cargoes in her hulls; decks, painted, scrubbed.
She must love these, but more, the moment when,
Convoyed by gulls, she puts to sea again.

Ethel Romig Fuller.

Skating by Moonlight

"Do you know how to skate?" Sybil Brandon asked of Joe as the two young girls, clad in heavy furs, walked down the sunny side of Beacon Street. They were going from Miss Schenectady's to a "lunch party"—one of those social functions of Boston which had most surprised Joe on her arrival.

"Of course," answered Joe. "I do not know anything, but I can do everything."

"How nice!" said Sybil. "Then you can go with us tonight. That will be too lovely!"

"What is it?"

"We are going skating on Jamaica Pond. Nobody has skated for so long here that it is a novelty. I used to be so fond of it."

"We always skate at home, when there is ice," said Joe. "It will be enchanting, though, with the full moon and all. What time?"

"Mrs. Sam Wyndham will arrange that," said Sybil. "She is going to matronize us."

"How dreadful, to have to be chaperoned!" ejaculated Joe. "But Mrs. Wyndham is very jolly, so it does not much matter." . . .

At nine o'clock the whole party got into a great sleigh and were driven rapidly out of town over the smooth snow to Jamaica Pond. John Harrington had not come, and only three persons missed him—Joe Thorn, Mrs. Sam, and Pocock Vancouver.

The ice had been cut away in great quantities for storing and the thaw had kept the pond open for a day or two. Then came the sharpest frost of the winter, and in a few hours the water was covered with a broad sheet of black ice that would bear in weight. . . . But the fashion of skating had become so antiquated that no one took advantage of the opportunity; and as the party got out of the sleigh and made their way down the bank, they saw that there was but one skater before them, sweeping in vast circles out in the middle of the pond, under the cold moonlight. The party sat on the bank in the shadow of some tall pine trees, preparing for the amusement, piling spare coats and shawls on the shoulders of the patient groom, and screwing and buckling their skates on their feet.

"What beautiful ice!" exclaimed Joe, when Vancouver had done his duty by the straps and fastenings. She tapped the steel blade twice or thrice on the hard black surface, leaning on Vancouver's arm, and then, without a word of warning, shot away in a long sweeping roll. . . . She did not go far at first, but seeing the others were long in their preparations, she turned and faced them, skating away backwards, leaning far over to the right and then left on each changing stroke, and listening with intense pleasure to the musical ring of the steel on the clean ice. Some pride she felt, too, at showing the little knot of Bostonians how thoroughly at home she was in a sport they seemed to consider essentially American. From "An American Politician," by F. Marion Crawford.

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Night Piece

Dimmed are the flowers now,
And no birds sing
From the gnarled bough
Where apples swing.

No more the impish
Cloud-shadows play
Where silver fish
In mirrors lay.

And overhead
From unseen skies
Ring owls' instead
Of curlews' cries.

Dew-shimmering clings
The gossamer
Where jewel-spun wings
And bees' feet were.

Only a far song
Tells how passes
The wind among
The marram grasses.

The firmament
That gemmed the lawn
Ere the sun spent
His light, has gone.

To star those heights
As he had done,—
A million lights
To shine for one.

—A. R. Ubsdell, in *The Fortnightly Review* (London).

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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HEAVY TONE DEVELOPS IN STOCK MARKET

Pressure on Many Issues Forces Prices Down—Some New Lows

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The stock market developed pronounced heaviness today, under pressure of hangover year-end liquidation.

The list was depressed close to the bear market lows of Dec. 17. Issues off 2 to 3 points included American Telephone, American Can, Eastman, Consolidated Gas, Allied Chemical, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, North American, and Union Carbide

U S. Steel dropped nearly 2 to 36, then recovered slightly. International Match preferred and Auburn sold off about 7.

The closing tone was heavy. Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Looks for Signs of Support

Brokerage circles watched closely for signs of support, as the market approached the lows of mid-December. A new low for the year in the final week of the year would be contrary to precedent over the last several years. In years past some buying has been expected at this period in anticipation of the Jan. 1 reinvestment demand, but this has been a factor of diminishing importance in more recent years.

Rails were helped momentarily by the news that the Interstate Commerce Commission had acted favorably upon the Lackawanna Railroad's petition to increase commutation fares. This issue pushed up 5 points, then reacted. Some quarters in Wall Street regarded this as a further evidence of increasing solicitude on the part of the commission over the welfare of the carriers.

The money market was fairly firm, reflecting the usual year-end requirements. There was no call money available under the official rate of 3 per cent. The Federal Reserve, however, was understood to be actively buying acceptances, and thus tending to stabilize the situation. There is usually a marked easing of the money market after the turn of the year. Money in circulation, under normal conditions, declines sharply in January.

Bond Market Spotty

Today's bond market presented a spotty appearance, with United States Government issues under pressure and some of the Treasury loans again pointing toward new low prices for the year.

The railroads, especially those of medium market values, were unusually active and irregular. Much of the selling was attributed to last-minute income tax adjustments and year-end "house cleaning by the various investment corporations."

Among the carriers that registered advances were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, Boston & Maine 5s of 1955, Erie 5s of 1975, Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s of 1975. Fractional losses were distributed throughout the list, including Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, series F, Pennsylvania 4½s, series D, St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s of 1978, and Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjustment 5s.

The utilities and industrials were hesitant. American Telephone and Western Union liens sagged. Gas & Electric light bonds were easy.

Foreign loans generally were firm. Japanese 6½s gained and German 5½s were in good demand. British 5½s reacted slightly from their recent high, and French 7s were lower. Argentine securities were soft. Irish Free State 5s rallied.

Stock privilege issues were in fair demand, gains being recorded by American Telephone 4½s, Atchison 4½s, Texas Corporation 5s and Warner Brothers 6s.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Dec. 28	Dec. 24
195 Am & Cont	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¾
290 Am Found	.75	.62½	.75	.62½
46 Am Pneu	.60	.60	.60	..
1670 Am T&T	115	111⅞	113½	114⅞
240 Amoskeag	4	3⅝	3⅝	3½
5 Big Sanf	16	16	16	..
90 Bos El	74	73½	74	73½
81 Bos & Alb	114⅛	113	113	113
25 B&M A sta	16	16	16	18
104 B&M pr pf	48	45	45	..
25 Bos Prop	8	8	8	..
65 Brown pf	10¼	9½	9½	10
1490 Cop Range	2⅜	2	2	2⅜
100 Cr C & Int	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
80 East SS	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
600 E Butte	16	16	16	..
10 E G&Fuel	8¼	8¼	8¼	7½
69 E G&F pf	65	64	64	..
240 E Mass A	.75	.75	.75	..
285 E Mass B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
51 Edison Elec	186¼	183½	185	185½
40 Em Asso	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
12 First Nat S	47½	47½	47½	47⅝
100 Fisk rubber	.25	.25	.25	..
100 Gal Houston	.11	.11	.11	.11
150 Galv H pf	.30	.30	.30	..
750 Gen Capital	16	15	15	15
5 Georgian	8½	8½	8½	..
100 Int Button	9	9	9	..
670 Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
100 Jenk Tel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
150 Mass Util	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
165 Nash	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
313 NE Tel	104	103	103	105
2000 No Butte	.45	.36	.40	.45
45 Old Colony	87	87	87	..
10 Old Domin	1	1	1	..
455 Pac Mills	8¾	7¾	7¾	..
500 Pocahontas	7	7	7	..
5 Prov Worc	125	125	125	..
20 Quincy Min	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
100 St Mary Ld	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
165 Shawmut	7	6⅞	6¾	6¼
503 Stone Web	10¾	9⅞	10⅜	10⅛
5 Swift Inter	20	20	20	20½
99 Swift & Co	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼
287 Torrington	30⅛	30	30	31
585 Uni Found	1¾	1½	1⅝	1¾
222 Uni Shoe	35¼	34½	34½	34⅞
125 US&El Pow	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
300 Uni Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
700 Utah Met	.36	.35	.35	.37
405 Util Hyd	.75	.50	1	..
452 War Bros	4⅜	4	4	4⅜
25 Warren (SD)	15	15	15	..
209 Wil-Jones	8	8	8	8

BONDS

$2000 Amoskeag 6s	57	56¼	56¼	..
5000 Baragna	7	7	7	..
1000 E Mass 4½s	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
8000 E Mass 5s	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
13000 Hood Rub 7s	50	49⅜	50	..
5000 Wst T&T 5s	99¾	99⅜	99¾	..

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $4,531,700, decrease; total net demand deposits (average), $147,761,000, decrease; time deposits (average), $21,789,000, decrease; clearings week ending today, $3,441,516,736; clearings week ending Dec. 19, $5,138,019,274.

JAPAN REFINERY OPERATING

The new refinery just completed in Japan by the Associated Oil Company and the Mitsubishi Oil Company, Ltd., at a cost of over $2,000,000, is now in operation with a capacity of 4000 barrels of crude oil a day, a combination topping and cracking unit having a throughput of 3000 barrels a day, and a lubricating unit having a throughput of 1000 barrels a day, according to an announcement from the office of William F. Humphrey, president of Associated.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 28	Last Dec. 24
14¼	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	37	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
52	5	..	Abitibi pf	300	5⅝	5¼	5¼	6
106½	96	7	Abraham & S pf	100	98	98	98	..
23½	3⅛	..	Adams Express	100	4¼	3⅜	3⅞	4⅛
92	50½	5	Adams Exp pf	100	51½	51½	51½	51
23½	10	1	Addressograph	700	11¼	10¾	10¾	11⅛
20	12½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	900	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
109⅜	47⅝	4½	Air Reduction	5200	50	47⅝	48	50½
10⅜	1⅛	..	Airway Elec App	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	8600	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13
9	2¾	..	Albany PW Pap	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	5600	1½	1¼	1¼	½
50½	2¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
185½	2¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	600	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
59	2¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	2¾	2¼	2¼	2⅛
46½	10	.60	Alleghany Steel	20	12¼	12¼	12¼	13⅛
182⅜	64	6	Allied Chem	14700	67½	64¼	65⅛	66¾
126	106	7	Allied Chem pf	190	108	108	108	..
42⅝	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1800	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	11⅜
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	600	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
23	11¼	2	Amerada	1400	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	13¼
29¾	5⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
63⅜	12¼	2	Am Bank Note	400	14	13⅛	13⅛	13½
66⅛	35	3	Am Bank Note pf	200	40½	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
4¾	⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
17⅞	2	..	Am Beet Sug pf	5000	3	3	3	..
38	13½	1.60	Am Brake S&F	300	13½	13½	13½	14
129¾	58⅛	5†	Am Can	28700	61⅝	58⅛	59⅝	61⅝
152⅝	113	7	Am Can pf	200	120	120	120	..
38¾	4½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1600	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
86	27⅞	7	Am Car & F pf	410	30	24⅞	24⅞	30⅛
43⅜	5	..	Am Chain	100	5½	5½	5½	..
88	28	7	Am Chain pf	300	30	28	28	..
48⅝	30½	3†	Am Chicle	600	31¼	30½	31	31
85	44	4	Am Coal	20	44	44	44	..
133⅜	73⅜	..	Am Encaustic	1700	83⅜	73⅜	74	..
51⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow	3400	7¼	6⅜	6⅞	7⅛
90	18	6	Am & For Pow 6	200	22½	20½	20½	22
100	20	7	Am & For Pow 7	300	24½	23½	23½	25
79½	10	..	Am & For Pow 2 pf	1400	15½	12½	12½	13¾
10⅜	4	1	Am Hawaiian	2200	4½	4	4	..
30	7½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	7½	7½	7⅜	8¼
31⅜	10½	2	Am Ice	1900	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅞
26	5	..	Am International	4200	6⅛	5	5¼	5½
1½	⅛	..	Am La France	900	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
30¾	5¼	..	Am Locomotive	1200	5¾	5¼	5½	5⅝
84¾	33¾	7	Am Loco pf	600	35	33¾	33¾	34¾
23¾	4⅞	..	Am Metal	1900	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
89½	14	..	Am Metal6%	150	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅝
39⅞	1	..	Am Nat Gas pf	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12⅛	1¼	..	Am Republics	150	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
37⅜	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	3400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
66	19¼	5	Am Safety Razor	400	23	22	22⅞	23
9	1⅝	..	Am Seating	196	2	2	2	..
1¾	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	1400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
58½	17½	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	2900	19¼	18	18⅛	18⅜
102¼	45	6	Am Smelt&R pf	300	50	47	47	47
4½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
11½	⅛	..	Am Solvents pf	600	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
31¼	5	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	6¼	6	6¼	6⅜
48⅛	33⅛	2½†	Am Stores	800	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
69	14½	3	Am Sugar Ref	200	37½	36	36	38
108⅛	84½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	86	86	86	..
201⅜	112⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	42100	114¾	112¼	113⅛	115⅜
107	65	6	Am Type Founders	100	20	20	20	19½
74	21¾	3	Am Wat W&E	1600	26⅛	25⅜	25½	26½
107	65	6	Am Wat W pf	200	65	65	65	..
74	21¾	3	Am WW&E et	200	22	22	22	..
11⅞	2⅜	..	Am Woolen	2700	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
40	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	200	16½	15⅜	15⅜	16¾
4	⅛	..	Am Writ Paper pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅝	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
43¼	9¼	..	Anaconda Cop	23600	10¼	9¾	9⅞	10¼
33½	10	2.40	Anchor Cap	800	15	15	15	15½
18	8	1	Archer Daniels	200	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	..
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	400	31	30	30	31
4½	⅞	..	Armour Ill A	700	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
2⅜	½	..	Armour Ill B	4200	⅝	½	½	⅝
47	5½	..	Armour Ill pf	600	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5½
9	1⅝	..	Arnold Constable	1400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20½	7⅜	.40	Art Metal Const	100	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
26⅞	1¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	2
29⅜	5⅞	1	Asso Dry Goods	2800	6½	5¼	6	6¼
31	8¾	..	Asso Oil	400	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
203⅜	79¼	10	Atchison T &SF	4100	83¼	81½	82⅝	83½
108¼	75¼	5	Atchison pf	100	78	77	78	78⅝
120	23¼	4	Atl Coast Line	800	29	26¾	26¾	31
23⅝	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	3100	9⅝	8¾	9¼	9⅛
54	19	4	Atlas Powder	100	19	19	19	..
98⅝	77¼	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	80	80	80	..
13½	2½	1	Atlas Stores	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
295½	84½	4†	Auburn Auto	16200	129¼	122	124¾	130
6½	2	..	Aviation Corp Del	3200	2¼	2	2	2¼

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 28	Last Dec. 24
66	23	4	Elec Stor Battery	100	26	26	26	26
2⅝	⅜	..	Emerson Brant A	900	½	½	½	½
45⅜	23½	5	Endicott Johnson	1600	26	25	25	26½
87	42	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	42⅜	42	42⅜	..
35⅜	18½	2½	Equitable Off Bld	400	19⅜	18	19⅜	19½
10⅜	5	..	Erie RR	100	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
45½	6⅜	4	Erie RR 1pf	500	7	6⅞	7	..
46½	5	4	Erie RR 2pf	100	6	6	6	..
13⅜	3¼	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	3½	3½	3½	..
			—F—					
29¾	3½	..	Fairbanks Morse	900	4¼	4	4⅛	4½
6½	1	..	Fashion Park	200	1	1	1	1½
30	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	200	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅜
56¼	30	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	650	23½	22½	23¼	23½
21½	13⅛	1	Firestone T&R	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
66½	49⅛	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	51¼	51	51	51
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	47	47	47	47½
⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1500	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅜
3	½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	4400	⅝	⅜	½	⅝
3½	⅝	..	Fisk R 1pf ev	700	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
19¾	4	..	Follansbee B	100	4	4	4	..
31⅜	10	1½	Food Mach	291	10	10	10	..
64⅛	8	2	Foster-Wheeler	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¾
32½	15⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
38⅜	2½	..	Fox Film A	300	3¼	2½	2⅝	3⅛
75	60	7	Franklin Sim pf	40	60	60	60	..
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	200	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
85	30	7.11	Fuller pr pf	1000	31	31	31	..
			—G—					
6⅜	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
60	15¼	3	Gamewell	500	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
7⅞	2⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2½
73½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	28	28	29	30
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	1200	11¼	10½	10⅝	11¼
35⅜	9½	2	Gen Baking	4300	13	11	11¼	10⅝
9⅛	1⅛	..	Gen Bronze	800	3	3	3	3
13	1½	..	Gen Cable	400	2¼	1⅞	2	2¼
25½	2⅛	..	Gen Cable A	400	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3¾
65	12	..	Gen Cable pf	40	16½	15	15	..
54⅜	22½	1.60	Gen Electric	33800	24¾	23⅜	24	24½
12½	10⅛	.80	Gen Elec Sp	700	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
56	28¼	3	Gen Foods	7300	33½	30⅝	32	32
8½	1¼	6	Gen Gas & E A	300	1⅞	1¼	1½	1⅝
50	29¼	3	Gen Mills	200	30⅜	30	30	31
48	21⅜	3	Gen Motors	34200	23¾	21⅝	22	22⅝
103⅜	79¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	82⅛	82	82	81½
10¼	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	200	4	3⅝	4	4
28	5¼	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6½
31	10¼	2½	Gen Print Ink	20	14	12	14	11⅝
76	43½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	15	50	50	50	50
23	2⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	1000	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
84⅛	21	5	Gen Ry Signal	1200	23	22½	23	24½
114	81	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	100	81	81	81	..
9½	⅝	..	Gen Realty	1300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
74⅛	14	6	Gen Realty pf	530	14¾	14	14½	14⅝
65	15	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	16	16	16	..
15½	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	200	½	½	½	½
38⅝	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	11¼	10	10⅜	11½
76⅛	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	46½	46½	46⅝	48
2⅜	⅝	..	Gimbel Bros	700	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
52	26¼	7	Gimbel Bros pf	400	31	29	29	..
16⅛	4½	..	Glidden	1400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
82	46	7	Glidden pf	20	47	46	46	48
9⅞	3½	..	Glidden ppf	20	47	46	46	48
42⅞	14½	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	1400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
42⅞	14½	2½	Gold Dust	2500	18¼	17¼	17⅜	17⅞
20⅞	3⅜	..	Goodrich	3200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
68	10	7	Goodrich pf	1200	10¾	10	10	11
52¾	13¾	3	Goodyear	2500	14⅛	13¾	14	14¾
81	35	7	Goodyear Ipf	600	44⅛	42½	44⅛	42½
39¾	3⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
6½	1⅞	..	Graham Paige	4800	3½	3¼	3½	3⅝
22⅞	5¼	.50	Granby	600	6	6	6	6⅝
25½	4½	1‡	Grand-Sil Stores	1600	2⅜	1½	2¼	2¼
18⅞	7	..	Grand Union	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
46	21	3	Grand Un pf	500	23¼	22½	22½	..
29⅜	12	3	Granite City Sti	200	13	12	13	..
42	24½	1	Grant (WT)	300	26	25¼	26	25⅝
69¾	15⅜	5	Great Nor pf	4800	19	16½	17¼	18¼
23⅜	10	2	Great Nor Ore	300	12	11½	11½	11¾
11⅞	5¾	..	Great West Sug	200	6	6	6	6
68¼	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	4800	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
1½	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	13	..	Gulf Mobile pf	1000	13	13	13	..
37½	4	..	Gulf States Steel	100	5	5	5	..
			—H—					
30	26⅛	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	27½	27½	27½	..
9¾	1¼	..	Hahn Depart Sto	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
63⅞	14	6½	Hahn D S pf	500	14¾	14	14¼	14½
94	69	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	69	69	69	..
44¼	11½	1	Harbison Walker	600	13¾	13½	13⅝	..
2⅝	½	..	Hartman Corp B	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	200	1	1	1	1⅛
13	5	.80	Hercules Motors	200	7½	7¼	7¼	..
58	26	3	Hercules Powder	100	26	26	26	26
103¾	69	6	Hershey Choc	800	79½	79	79½	78½
104	70½	5	Hershey Choc pf	300	78¾	78½	78⅝	79
19½	5¼	..	Hollander & Son	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
9¾	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	600	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3
68½	15¾	..	Houston Oil	400	17	17	17	18
65	52½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	57	57	57	57
29½	11½	2	Howe Sound	200	14	14	14	14
44½	28⅞	3½	Hudson & Man	200	29½	26¾	26⅞	..
26	7¾	..	Hudson Motor	400	10½	10¼	10¼	..
13½	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	200	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
			—I—					
89	9½	..	Ill Central	700	10	9¼	9½	9¾
4⅜	⅞	..	Indian Motor	200	1	1	1⅛	..
4⅝	1½	..	Indian Refining	300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
86	21	4	Indus Rayon	100	22½	22½	22½	24
182	25¾	4	Ingersoll-Rand	800	28⅞	27¾	27¾	28½
71	20	2	Inland Steel	3400	21½	20⅞	21¼	..
11⅜	3	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3½	3	3	3½
9⅜	2¼	.28	Insurshares Mfd	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
34	5	..	Interboro Rap T	400	6½	5½	5½	7
15	2⅞	..	Interlake Iron	200	3⅜	2⅞	3	3⅜
5¼	1	..	Int Agr Corp	500	1¼	1	1	..
51¼	4½	..	Int Agr pf	200	5	4½	4½	5½
175¾	92	6†	Int Business M	1200	103	100½	100⅝	103
12⅜	3	.50	Int Carriers	800	3½	3	3⅛	..
62½	16	3	Int Cement	800	17½	16¼	16¼	17⅜
4	½	..	Int Combustion	1300	½	½	½	½
60½	22⅜	2½	Int Harvester	900	24	22½	23	24
31	9½	2b	Int Hydroelec	400	11⅞	9⅝	9⅞	10¼
73¼	11	4	Int Match pf	3400	17	11	14¼	17½
16⅞	2⅛	..	Int Merc Marine	300	3	3	3	3
20½	7	.20	Int Nickel	1000	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7½
12	7	..	Int Paper 7%	20	7½	7½	7½	7½
10¼	1⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	2¼	1⅞	2	2
4½	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	400	3	2⅝	3	3¼
43½	6¼	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	400	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
16¼	4¼	..	Int Print Ink	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
69½	25	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26
55¾	5¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	100	8	8	8	..
54	37⅛	3	Int Shoe	800	37⅛	37¼	37¼	37¼
51	15⅞	..	Int Silver	500	18½	18¼	18½	18
90½	50	7	Int Silver pf	100	50½	50	50	50
38¾	7½	.60	Int Tel & Tel	20300	8¾	7½	7⅝	8½
55	2¼	2	Interstate Dept S	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
18½	4¾	..	Intertype Corp	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
9¼	1¼	..	Investors Equity	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
31	15	4	Island Crk Coal	200	15	15	15	..
			—J—					
57½	24	4.50	Jewel Tea	300	31	30	30	..
80¾	15⅜	1	Johns Manville	1200	17	15¾	15¾	17¼
123½	68	7	Jones & Laughlin	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	77
			—K—					
45	6⅞	..	Kan C & South	300	7½	7¼	7¼	8
7	¼	..	Karstadt	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
24⅜	7¼	1	Kayser (J) & Co	1100	7⅝	7¼	7¼	..
101½	10	7	Keith Al Orph pf	400	17	12	12	..
3½	¾	..	Kelly-Springfield	1600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
26	5½	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	70	11	10	11	10¾
29¾	3⅛	..	Kelsey

STEEL TRADE HAS MANY NEW LOW RECORDS

Industrial Conditions Not Discouraging Although Prices Are Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The steel industry has probably fared as well during 1931 as most basic industries. Steel ingot production for the year was 25,000,000 tons, the least since 1921, when production was under 20,000,000 tons.

Prices of finished steel close the year at the lowest levels since 1921; pig iron is the lowest since April, 1915, while iron and steel scrap prices are at the lowest levels for all time.

The great majority of steel items are still above their all-time low prices, which is different from many commodities which went to new bottoms during the last year. Included among these commodities are such basic materials as rubber, copper, silver, wheat, sugar and silk.

Prices of finished steel declined less than 2 per cent during the year, a remarkable performance of stability. Pig iron prices fell 7 per cent during the year, while iron and steel scrap fell 23 per cent.

Thus the rawer the material the greater was the decline in price. That steel commodity upon which the most labor was expended held the firmest in price, which probably holds good for most manufactured products.

Building Steel Demand

Building steel demand was the most consistently good throughout the year. In fact orders for fabricated structural steel and for concrete reinforcing bars were only slightly below the sales for 1930; on many occasions during the year the aggregate was ahead of 1930.

Reasons for this are quite apparent. The various programs of federal and state governments for the relief of unemployment involved construction. Governments were building post offices, court houses, hospitals, prisons and additions; also roads, bridges, sewage disposal plants, water plants, all of which took structural steel or concrete reinforcing bars.

In virtually all other forms of steel consumption a marked falling off of demand was noted. Laying of oil, gas and gasoline pipes in 1930 was the most extensive on record. During the last year, however, this has been a rather minor outlet for steel, though it has been by no means stagnant.

It has been the tendency for the railroads to use less of the country's steel production and for other modes of transportation to use more. Thus the elaborate road-building program provides for wider employment of truck transportation.

Waterways Are Improved

The deepening, straightening and other means of improving waterways has provided for greater transportation by one of the oldest methods of transportation. Much steel was used during the year for the construction of steel barges for use on the canals and rivers.

The cheapness of water transportation has made this an important item during the present period of readjustment when low costs mean a successful industrial enterprise. Not only has more steel been used for building barges, but proportionately more finished steel has been transported in these same steel barges.

The large steel companies are building warehouses along the waterways, so that the handicap caused by the slowness of delivery is erased by the possibility of quick delivery out of warehouses.

Motor Outlook Hopeful

During recent years the automobile industry has occupied first place as a consumer of steel. Though figures for 1931 have not yet been compiled it is presumed that the building industry was in first place during the last year.

It has been a slow year for the automobile makers, partly because of the luxury feature of their products. The makers are hoping that new developments in motorcar design, such as free wheeling and synchro-mesh gears, will tend to promote sales and production of 1932 models.

The present pace of operations in the steel industry is 18 to 20 per cent of capacity, the lowest of the year, which of course is not to be wondered at during this period of inventory-taking and repairs. The steel trade is confident that the operating rate will be in the 30's early in 1932.

Pig iron is moderately active in the East for the time of year. An inquiry for 1000 tons pends in the Philadelphia district, while a sale of 500 tons was made during the week in the New York area.

Copper Demand Quiet

Copper has occupied chief attention among the nonferrous metals. At the first of the week it was officially announced that world curtailment had been agreed upon, production to average 26½ per cent of capacity.

It is provided in the pact that if and when the price of copper shall have been 12 cents a pound for 15 days, the agreement becomes void; also, in case surplus stocks of the red metal fall below total shipments for the four months preceding.

The price of copper has advanced a cent a pound above its recent low in the domestic market, and a half cent in export quotation. The rising took place, however, before the official announcement.

Since then demand has been quiet and the price unchanged at 7¼c a pound at home and 7½c abroad. Export sales of copper so far this month have been 28,000 tons, the best in several months.

Demand for lead was quite brisk in sympathy with copper, especially in the middle West. Several producers were selling more lead than they were producing, which is unusual for this season. Lead consumers realize that curtailment of copper production will also tend to cut down the production of lead.

The zinc market has been extremely dull at 3.15c a pound, East St. Louis, which is 50c a ton above the low point for the year. The price of zinc ore has declined $1 a ton in the tri-state district to $18, close to the bottom point of the year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	44½	44½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31¼	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	16	14½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	81	79
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	30	30
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	87¾	87¾
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	72	72
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	41	40
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	41	40
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	50	50
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69	69
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	49¾	49
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90	90
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¾	101½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103	101¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99½	99
Amer T&T deb 5s '50	97¼	96¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	97	96
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103	102½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	83½	82¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	72	72
Amer Writing Paper 5s '47	38½	36½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	11	11
Armour & Co 4½s '39	69	69
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58	56¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	80	80
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85½	85½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93¾	93
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '52	83½	83½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78	77
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40½	40½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	90½	90½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78	77½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '51	65¾	65¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	74¾	71½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	45¾	43½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	50	50
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	64	64
Bell Te lof Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101¼	101¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100	100
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	72½	72½
Beth Steel pur Mon 5s '36	94	94
Boston & Maine 5s '55	67½	67¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	67¾	67¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	17	17
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	100¼	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	83	83
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 cn	53	53
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	100½	100½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	98	96½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42½	42½
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	83	83
‡Bush Term con 5s '55	87	87
By Products Coke 5½s '45	50	50
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	62	62
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	74	71¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	73¾	73¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	75	75
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	78½	78½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	80½	80½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81	80
Can North deb 7s '40	91¾	90½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	65	64¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	63	62
Can Pacific 5s '44	80	80
Can Pacific 5s '54	73	72
Can South 5s A '62	77½	77¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	69	67
Certainteed 5½s '48	35	35
Ches Corp 5s '47	62¾	62
Ches ⅞ O 4½s B	77½	76
Chicago ⅞ Alton rfg 3s '49	41	41
Chicago & Q 4½s '77	84	83½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13½	13½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	47½	45
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	58½	58½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7¼	6½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	32	30¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	60¾	60¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	30	30
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	71¾	71¾
Chicago Railway 5s '27	48¾	48
Chicago Rl&P gen 4s '88	69	67½
Chicago Rl&P rfg 4s '34	54	53
Chicago Rl&P 4½s '52	48	47¾
Chisago Rl&P 4½s cv '60	31	30
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	24	24
Chile Copper 5s '47	51½	51½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	86	84¾
Cin Un T. 5s Ctf	96¾	96
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	61½	61¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	92	92
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	93¾	93¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	33½	33½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	82	82
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	85¼	85¼
Columbia Gas &ECo 5s deb '61	72½	71
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	73	73½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¾	105¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	21½	21½
Con Gas 4½s 51	93	92½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	101½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100	99½
Container Corp 5s ctf '43	31	31
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	65	65
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1¾	1¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	18	18
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	37	37
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99	98½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	90	90
Del Pow ⅝ Lt 4½s '71	93½	93½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	26	23
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	83	82¾
Dodge Bros 6s '40	79	79
Dul & I Range 5s '37	90	90
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94¾	94¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	4½	4
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	41	41
Erie RR ref 5s '67	34¾	33½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	34½	33½
Fed Metal 7s '34	80	80
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	20	20
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4¾	3¼
Fla East Coast 5s ct	3¼	3¼
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	89	89
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	98½	98¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	96¼	96¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3
Goodrich 6s '45	36½	34½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	64¾	63
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	73	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	87½	87
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	90¾	88
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	67	67
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	67	67
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	73	73
Great Northern 7s '36 A	91¼	90
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	21	20
Houston Oil 5½s '40	65	63
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40¼	40
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	53½	52¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83½	83¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s' 57	80½	80¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	88¼	88¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99½	99¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¾	100
Ill Central 4s '52	46	46
Ill Central 4¾s '66	33½	32
Ill Central 6½s '36	50½	50½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96	96½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	23½	22
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	73¾	73¾
Inter Hydro E 6s '44	47	46¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	45¼	44
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	41	40
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	41	40
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	41½	40
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	32	32
Intr Rap Trans 7s '32	59½	59
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65	65
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	36	36
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	40	40
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	15½	15½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	45	45
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	49¾	49¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	45¾	44½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	43½	42½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '46	48	48
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94½	93¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	95½	95½
Kan City So 1st 4s '50	61½	60¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83¾	83¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	84½	84½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40	39½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	94	93½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	68	68
L'Autaro 6s '54	10¾	10¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	51	50¼
Lehigh Val 5s 3003	60	60
Loew's Inc 6s '41	76	76
Long Island rfg 4s '49	75	74
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	39	38½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	98½	96
L&N unl 4s '40	80¼	80¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	303⅞	30⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	81½	81½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	100	100
Metro Water 5½s '50	36	36
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90	88¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	90	88¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76	75¾
Mo K & T 4½s '78	50½	50
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	41	41
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	65	65
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	29½	29
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	49¼	49¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	48¼	47½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	48¼	47½
Mo Pacific 5s H 80	48½	47½
Mo Pac 5s I. '81	48½	47¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	31	29¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	10½	10½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	87	85¾
Nat Steel 5s	72	71
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	93½	93½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100½	100
N O T & M 5s B '54	28½	28½
N O T & M 5½s '54	29½	29
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	70¾	70¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	63¼	63¼
NYC&HR 4½s R	64½	63¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	64¾	64¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	85¼	85¼
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	84¾	84¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	20½	19¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '22	25	23
NY Dock Co 4s '51	53	53
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	107½	107½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	101	100¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	50	50
NY NH&H 4½s '67	69	69
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	28	28
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	2¾	2¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	102	102
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	96¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	67½	67½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	53	53
Niag Share 5½s '50	60½	60
North Am Co 5s '61	84	81
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	81	81
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	85	84½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	92½	91¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	51	51
Nor Pacific pr lien 4s '97	72	72
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	78½	78½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101½	101
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	105	105
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	16½	16½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	71½	70
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	97¾	97
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '42	100	99¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	40½	40½
Paramount Fam 6s '47	46¼	46
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	41½	41½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83½	83¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	86	84½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	77	77
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	87	86½
Penn Railroad 5s B '68	93	93
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89	88½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	97½	97½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	85¼	85¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	47	47
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	40	38
Phil Railway 4s '37	30	30
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	74	74
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	87¾	85
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60	58½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	27	26½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	95½	95½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	87	86
Read rfg 4½s A '97	78¾	76¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	66	66
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	40½	40½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	11¾	11¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	26	24½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	17¾	16¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	32½	30½
StP M&M 4½s '33	96	96
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	95	95
Seabd AL rfg ct	1¼	1¼
Seabd AL pf	2½	2½
Seabd AL 6s	3¾	3¼
Seabd AL 6s ct	3	2½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	1¾	1
Shell Pipe 5s '32	67	66½
Shell Union 5s '47	58½	58
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	58	58
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	72	71
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	91¾	91
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	90½	90½
South Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99½	99½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	80	80
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	83½	82
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78	76¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	61½	61
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	63	63
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	62	61
Southern Pacific SF Tr 4s '50	73	72
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	73½	73¼
So Pac S F T 4s '60	37½	37½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	38	38
Southern Ry con 5s '94	76½	76½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	50	47¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	50	48
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100	99¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100	99¾
Texas Elec Pow 6s '47	95	95
Texas Corp 3s '44	73	71¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	60	60
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	60	60
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28¼	28
Twenty-Third St Ry 5s	10	10
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	90½	90½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	88½	88
Union Pacific 4s '68	72¼	72¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	74½	74½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	76	76
United Biscuit 6s '42	90	90
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	40½	40½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	47	46½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	87	87
Util Pow & Lt 5½s rfg ww	41	40
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	44	44
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	8½	8
Virginia Ry 5s '62	81½	81½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	95	94½
Wabash RR 4½s '39	10	10¼
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	36	36
Wabash RR 5s D '80	10	9¾
Walworth 6s '45	21½	21½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	97	97
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	26¾	26¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	99¾	99¼
West Pa Pow 5s I '61	99	99
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100¼	100¼
West Shore 4s 2361	87½	87
Western Electric 5s '44	98	97
Western Maryland 4s '52	45½	45
Western Maryland 5½ '77	46	46
Western Union 5s '51	71	70
Western Union col 5s '38	75½	75¼
Western Union 6½s '36	85	84½
Western Union 5s '60	70¼	69½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	55½	55½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	70¼	70¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97	96¼
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	11	11
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	30	30
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	61	60
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	63¼	63

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec28	Last Dec26
3½s '47	98.	97.28	97.28	97.29
1st 4s '47	98.18	98.12	99.18	99.14
4th 4¼s '38	99.18	99.12	99.1	99.16
4th 4¼s reg	99.18	99.18	99.18	99.14
US 3s '55	85.16	84.16	84.16	85.12
US 3½s '49	87.10	87.	87.	87.10
US 3½s '43 Mar	94.	94.	94.	...
US 3½s '43 June	93.28	93.30	93.30	...
US 3½s '47	94.2	93.16	93.16	93.20
US 3½s '56	95.26	95.24	95.24	96.
US 4s '54	99.12	99.4	99.5	99.10
US 4½s '52	100.22	100.16	100.16	100.22

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	28	27
Akersahus 8s '63	43	43
‡Antioquia 1st 7s '57	12	12
Antioquia 7s A '45	12¼	12¼
Antioquia 7s B '45	12½	12½
Antioquia 7s D '45	12¼	12¼
Antioquia III 7s '57	13	13
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	38	38
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45¾	45¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45	44
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45	44½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	45	43¾
Argentine Gov 6s' 57 A	45	45
Australia 4½s '56	45½	44½
Australia 5s '55	50½	50½
Australia 5s '57	51	50¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	35¾	35¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	83¾	83¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	73¼	73
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	84¾	84
Belgium (King) 7s '55	93¾	93½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	92¾	92¾
Berlin (City) 6s' 58	18¾	18
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	29	29
Berlin Elec 6s '55	25½	25
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6	6
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6¾	6
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7¼	7
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99	99
Brazil (Cen Ei Ry) 7s '53	11½	11½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14½	14
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14½	14½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	43	40
Brisbane 6s '50	36	36
Budapest (City) 6s '62	14½	14½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	28	28
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	28	27
Buneos Aires 6½s '55	45	44½
Bulgaria 7s '67	28	27
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15¾	15¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	85	84
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	74¼	74
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89	88½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	16	16
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	11	10½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	30	29½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	12¾	10¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	11	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	11	10¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	12¼	11¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	15	15
Chile (Rep) 8s '63	11½	10½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	10½	10½
Christiania (City) 6s '54	68	67
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	18	18
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	18¼	18½
Columbia Mtg Bk 7s '48	22	22
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	23	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23½	23½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	23¼	23½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	18	18
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	33	33
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	37	34¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	80	79½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38½	38
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	15	15
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	80¾	80¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	59	57½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	61½	61¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	70	70
Dutch Ei 6s '47	80	79½
Dutch Ei sf 6s '62	78½	79¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	35	35
Fiat 7s '46 war	76	76
Finland 5½s '58	38¾	38¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	18	18
French (Rep) 7s '49	113	112½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112	112
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	32	32
German 7s '49	55½	55
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	27½	27¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	28¼	28
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	28	28
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	32¼	31½
Germ El Pow 5½s	26	25½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	26	26
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	35¾	24½
Germ Gov In t5½s '65	27½	26½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	24½	24½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	38	37
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	37½	37
Hungary Mun 7s '46	11	10
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	13	12
Irish Free State 5s '60	70	70
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	60¾	60¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	84¾	84¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	45½	45½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	58	58
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	73½	73½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	79¾	79¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	33¾	31
Karstadt 6s '43	18¾	15
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	21	21
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	21	21
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99	99
Marseilles (City) 8s '34	99	99
Medellin 6½s '54	11½	11½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	16¼	16
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	67	66¾
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	100½	100½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	97	96¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	24½	24½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	46¾	46¾
Norway (King) 5s '43	68	68
Norway (King) 6s '44	68½	68
Norwegian Ei 5½s '57	65½	65½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	62	62
Oslo (City) 6s '55	60½	60½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	52	52
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	32	31¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	97½	97
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	7	7
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6½	6

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Acme Steel	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Air Invest cv pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Alum Co Am pf	87	87	87
1 Am Cit P&LB	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 Am C Pow A	1½	1½	1½
25 †Am C Pow $6 pf	10	10	10
1 Am Corp	½	½	½
24 Am Cyan B	3	2¾	3
35 †Am Dept St 1st pf	7	7	7
2 Am Equities	3	3	3
1 Am & Fgn P war	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Am Founders	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 Am Gas & El	37¾	37	37
1 Am Invest war	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Amh Light & T	30½	30½	30½
25 †Am Mfg	6½	6½	6½
38 Am Sup Power	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Am Sup P 1 pr	53	53	53
14 Am Util & G B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Anglo-Chi Nit	½	½	½
3 Appalach Gas	¼	¼	¼
8 Appal Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Ark Nat Gas A	2	2	2
3 As El Ind	3½	3½	3½
17 As G&El A	4	3½	3½
18 Atl Lobos	⅛	⅛	⅛
7 Atlas Util	4¼	4¼	4¼
B			
13 Blue Ridge	1⅝	1½	1⅝
8 Blue Ridge cv pf	16

INCOME TAX TEST USED TO CHECK CHICAGO 'GRAFT'

Political Spoilsmen Join Gangsters Under Fine and Imprisonment

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Criminal prosecution of income tax evaders, tested against the gangsters, is also being employed against alleged spoilsmen in politics, by Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, United States District Attorney. Two important office holders have been convicted. One is in prison after losing two appeals, and the other has lost one appeal.

Three large contracting companies have been indicted for nonpayment on incomes derived, it is charged, from graft or exorbitantly profitable public improvement work. A former city official has been indicted and is awaiting trial.

Lawrence C. O'Brien, a member of the Illinois Legislature, is serving an 18-month sentence in a federal prison as a result of his conviction in this campaign. He was also fined $10,000. O'Brien is engaged in the trucking and contracting business. He had lucrative contracts with the sanitary district of Chicago, a park board, and other public bodies.

Prosecutors were able to identify as income $100,000 of a total of $500,000 that passed through his bank accounts, none of which he had declared for income tax payments. It was shown that in many cases he presented invoices and received payment before the work under contract was done, or even begun. His appeals to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court were denied.

Gene G. Oliver, member of the Cook County board of assessors, was found to have passed some $400,000 through his bank accounts which he did not declare. Oliver was sentenced to 18 months in a federal prison and fined $10,000. The Federal Circuit Court denied his appeal.

A building commissioner in the recent régime of Mayor William Hale Thompson has been indicted. Income of some $600,000 which he received was not disclosed in income tax payments, it is charged by the Government.

"We have been more or less pioneering in the use of the income tax law as a weapon against gangsters and grafters," Mr. Johnson says. "But by keeping everlastingly at it, and never giving up till we get what we go after, we have not merely put some notorious criminals in penitentiary, but have blazed a trail of procedure and law that will make it easier for those who follow.

"This district has made a real test of the criminal aspect of income-tax prosecution. To date its success is 100 per cent in nine cases. Types of evidence necessary to prove income had to be established. Mere bank deposits were found to be not satisfactory evidence of income, for they might be transfers or gifts or inheritance, business operating funds or money held in trust. But the government investigators learned how to identify money passing through bank accounts definitely enough to satisfy judges and juries when it is income."

Music

Pension Fund Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave a concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon for the benefit of its pension fund. Roland Hayes was soloist. The program was made up of these compositions by Tchaikovsky: the "Francesca da Rimini" Fantasia, the Air of Lenski from "Eugen Onégin," the Serenade of Don Juan and the Fourth Symphony in F minor.

The symphony received a fine performance, marked by the subtleties of nuance, the justness of rhythm and accent and above all the restraint by means of which this conductor contrives to present the score in the most favorable light, minimizing its æsthetic shortcomings without attempting to make it rival its composer's greater Fifth Symphony. The pizzicato movement, played with splendid finish and verve, of course captivated the listeners. Yet for some hearers, even greater artistic pleasure was derived from the communication of the "Francesca da Rimini" Fantasia, a vividly dramatic reading and an illuminating and compelling performance.

Mr. Hayes—who had generously traveled from Georgia to contribute his services for the benefit of the pension fund—lent his delicate art with great effectiveness to the Air or Lenski. If his gifts were less well adapted to the requirements of the Serenade of Don Juan, that of course is a matter of temperament concerning which probably little could be done.

The audience, which filled the hall, expressed unmistakably its satisfaction with the entire program.

Aroostook Found In Need of Relief

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 28 (AP)—School-teachers of northern Aroostook County are receiving but half pay, and that in scrip, and property owners find themselves unable to pay their taxes, Mr. Charles O. Beals, Commissioner of Labor, said today in describing conditions in that section as "most serious."

Mr. Beals estimated that 8000 to 10,000 men usually employed in the woods are idle, while potatoes "if sold at all are sold at a loss."

"The rest of the State is in better condition than it was a year ago, despite the fact that early this winter we were headed toward a situation that would have been twice as bad as last winter," he said.

Except in northern Aroostook County it has been possible to find work for hundreds of men, "instead of pauperizing them," Mr. Beals said.

Brisk Holiday Trade In Chicago Stores

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Dec. 28

CHRISTMAS week buying in Chicago stores exceeded all expectations and retailers appeared agreeably surprised at both the volume and character of their trade, according to a statement by the Chicago Association of Commerce. A brisk volume of last-minute orders for inexpensive goods was noted especially.

Crowds in the Loop retail stores, and in neighborhood shopping centers as well, it was said, equaled those of previous years.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. talk.
5:15 Harold Hurley, tenor.
5:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbio and orchestra.
6:00 Wadsworth Howland Program.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 Talk series.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Torridaire Program.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Yorktown."
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone; talk; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Adele Starr, contralto.
9:30 NBC, General Motors, "Parade of the States"; "California"; narrator; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Lottice Howell, soprano.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WRZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 "Old Violin Shop."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 Kiddies Club.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:30 "Rhythmic Reverie."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 "The New England Lullaby."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch.
9:00 NBC, Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominoes: Soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "The Musical Express"; Ohman and Arden; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks" Sketch: "Alda."
11:00 Studio announcements.
11:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Talk, "Christmas and the Retailer."
6:30 Big Brother's Hawaiians.
6:45 Miss Lee La May, "Baritonette."
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Columbian Orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Sibley-Wells-Rohde Ensemble.
8:45 CBS, Make-Up Box Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Metropolitan Ensemble.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; smollen Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; Little Jack Little.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronon.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Speciale's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Uncle Olie and his Gang."
5:45 Syncopators Dance Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Own Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Carron Sisters; Wally Brown.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 "The One-Man Band."
9:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, "The Street Singer."
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Songs We Love to Hear."
5:15 "Auld Long Syne" Musicale.
5:45 Wright Band.
5:50 Character sketch, Joe Beaulieu.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
10:45 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
12:00 Noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:46 p. m.—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Edward McHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Smackouts."
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—Luncheon program of Boston Advertising Club.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension Course.
2:15 p. m.—"Sailortown."
2:45 p. m.—"Cohen and Clancy."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air: Piano lessons.
3:30 p m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Twilight Melodies."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, King's Jesters; trio.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "Aunt Jemima," songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Miriam Ray; orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital; soloist.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—The Yankee Troubadours.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Revue Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Copley-Plaza luncheon music.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Phil Fisher's Orchestra.

COTTON YEAR BOOK ISSUED

A complete and graphic picture of the world supply and world distribution of cotton and of the cotton market is contained in the fourth Cotton Year Book just issued by the New York Cotton Exchange. Covering foreign growths as well as the domestic staple, the volume sets forth in statistical form the essential facts which explain the decline in cotton prices during the last year, and, by its previous records, shows how the cotton trade will undoubtedly work out of its present position of oversupply and prices will be restored to more normal levels.

CLOSED MILLS SENDING YOUTH INTO SCHOOLS

Teachers See in Slack Period Measure of Educational Prosperity

The factory doors may close against children workers, but those of the schools remain open. Teachers see in the period of slack times a certain measure of educational prosperity. It presents an opportunity to administer to many who otherwise would not be reached.

The continuation school of Boston, devised for students between the ages of 14 and 16, requires that children at work must attend the classes one-half day each week, but when they are unemployed, they must be in their seats every school day. As a result the educational roll increases as the pay roll decreases.

Out of school hours the unemployed students seek work, and bring to class the next day accounts of their pilgrimages. They are prematurely wise in practical economics. They know which company is laying off and which is taking on workers. They are informed of the factories opening up and have their plans laid to be on hand early.

Most of them interrogated said that there were members of their families out of work, but though they themselves are not at the present bringing in money, they are, according to the teachers, contributing in many instances encouragement and an improved morale carried with them from the classrooms to the homes.

The holiday season, doleful without presents to give, is being, in many cases, brightened by the youth who can make with his own hands a gift or two at the school.

There were boys at work on electric bulb holders, to be placed in Christmas windows; a youngster was just finishing a coalhod for his mother; a cedar chest or two were nearly finished—one was a wedding present. Innumerable little knick-knacks, toys and practical gifts were in the process of production. The little craftsman was learning the joy of earned increment of labor.

The student thrown back on the school may find himself directed to a type of work more congenial than the one in which he was occupied. One girl who worked all day in a weaving mill asked her teacher to give her a poem that she could learn in order to recite it at her work and forget the monotony of the ceaseless motions with the thread. The faculty used this request for a point of departure for training the child, and she was saved from becoming an industrial automaton.

The pupils, not the subject, is the basis of the continuation school curriculum, declared Mr. John J. Boyan, director of the school, and for this reason apparent scholastic failures improve rapidly here.

This school of practical training has proved particularly sensitive to the needs of this time of slack business, and the service it has already rendered to the increasingly large number of children has led Miss Louise Keyes, director of the girl's division of the school, to suggest that cities at times like these should have available school facilities to absorb child and adult alike, who finds himself out of work.

SCOUTMASTER IN NEW POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mr. C. H. Weslin, who has been scoutmaster of Troop 50, Atlanta Boy Scouts, has been appointed president of the Atlanta Scouters Club.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 8 Lancaster Street—One room, dinette, kitchenette and bath. Telephone Porter 3488-M.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

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HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.—Apartment in private house Feb. 1st; option 3 or 4 rooms, bath, heated, hot water supplied; Christian Scientists preferred. M. HEIMSOTH, 133 Walter Ave.

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FURS repaired, relined, renovated like new at lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS. 165 Tremont St., Boston. Lib 2724.

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SUNNY SOUTH—Country estate one mile from town on beautiful lake. For those desiring rest, study and recreation. Artistic environment; delightful open fireplaces. Apply CLARA CLARK TAFT, Box 67, Kissimmee, Fla.

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FURNITURE recently removed from a 9-room Park Ave. apartment; pieces for every room that will appeal to intelligent buyer; must be sold immediately.
Free delivery anywhere. Open till 9 p. m.
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LARGE wholesale firm invites correspondence with reliable eastern firms desiring representation in northern California, San Francisco, Oakland, also Nevada; will only consider high-grade products. Address Box S-62, Suite 1103, 525 Market St., San Francisco.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass. Tel. Talbot 4000.

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ALLSTON, MASS.—Pleasant room; private family; convenient to two trolley lines; reasonable. Phone after 7 p. m., Stadium 1839.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 20 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent or tourist guests; twin beds, laundry privileges. Reg. 6034.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1137 East 39th St.—Two lady school teachers will rent single room in their private house to a lady; $5 per week. Navarre 8-6030.

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Restricted section; most attractive one or two rooms with bath; fine commuting. 31 North Drive.

NEW YORK CITY, 2345 Broadway (86th St.)—Sunny room, suitable 1 or 2; also small; pleasant; private lavatory; homelike. Sander's Apartments.

N. Y. C., 1250 Madison Avenue—Sunny; lavatory, all conveniences; immaculate; $7.50, large double $8.50 each; refined. Sacr. 2-8197. Moffett.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Warm, sunny front room in corner home in exclusive section; single or double, with meals at the family table; reasonable. 1342 18th St. N. W. Phone Adams 6353.

Local Classified

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ROOM with board, near station; garage if wanted. 139 Rich Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York. Telephone Oakwood 3380.

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FOR SALE—Gentleman's cutaway coat, custom made, slightly used, 44" chest, 19" sleeve; price $30; can be tried on. Room 1, 11 John Street, New York City.

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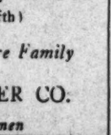

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HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Norway Spruce
(Picia abies)

Where: One of Europe's most valuable timber trees introduced to America as an ornament, and now firmly established at several places throughout New England.

Distinguishing features: Pendulous cones maturing the first year, thin-scaled, not thickened, not prickly-tipped, and persisting after the seeds are shed; leaves or needles scattered, keeled above and below (diamond shape in cross section), pointing in all directions, dark green in color and glossy.

The Norway spruce is a majestic tree sometimes reaching 175 feet in height. Its spreading branches, large pendulous cones, and graceful appearance make it a favorite with horticulturists, who have developed numerous forms out of the parental stocks. *Picea* was probably the classical name of the spruce tree.

Fir trees of most every kind are often mistaken for spruce, but an easy way to tell the latter is to first roll a needle between the thumb and forefinger. If it is spruce it has angled sides and should roll easily. Each needle is fastened to a small bracket that stands out from the twig. Pick up a dry twig from beneath the tree. The brackets should stand out all around it and if one draws the twig through the fingers it is found to be sharp and prickly. Stout twigs match stout leaves.

Pyramidal in appearance, the lower branches drooping in age, Norway spruce is valuable as a fuel, as lumber for construction, and in Norway and Sweden it is largely exported for masts and spars of sailing vessels. It also yields a quantity of resin and turpentine. The bark is useful in tanning and basket-making while the wood is sometimes ground up for wood pulp and paper manufacturing. Spruce is a valuable tree the world over and occurs farther north than most trees, forming large forests even within the Arctic Circle.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A proposed apartment house, to be built mainly of glass, offers—har, har, har,—"modest suites."

Punch: An American has produced a jazz composition too difficult for the average jazz band to play. This is certainly a step in the right direction.

Buffalo Evening News: Schooling isn't necessary to success. You can quit early, as Edison did, and study at home for 68 years.

Passing Show: A critic declares that people are too poor now to read novels. The real trouble is that novels are too poor for people to read.

In Lighter Vein

The Recipe

Mrs. Newlywed: "I get so upset when I ask my husband for money. Were you that way?"

Mrs. Old-Timer: "No, indeed. I just remained calm—and collected."

Facet-ious Remark

She: "You got fooled on this diamond ring."

He: "I guess not. I know my onions."

She: Maybe—but not your carats."—*Boston Transcript.*

Puzzling

"Is this your first ride in a taxi?" asked the young man, curiously.

"Yes," replied Aunt Mirandy, "..nd I declare I don't see how these taxi-dancers find room to even stand up, let alone move around in here."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Not So Speedy

"Is Hillside a live place?"

"Live? Well, judge for yourself—it's just beginning to take up Tom Thumb golf!"

Her Sacrifice

A Liverpool lady recently received a letter, insufficiently stamped, from her seven-year-old niece in London. It concluded: "P S.—Please excuse penny stamp, but I am doing my bit in this economy stunt."—*Liverpool Echo.*

Passing Show

Duke: "What was that unseeming hilarity I heard below stairs, Hopkiss?"

Butler: "Pardon, your Grace; but me and cook was celebrating our golden wedding."

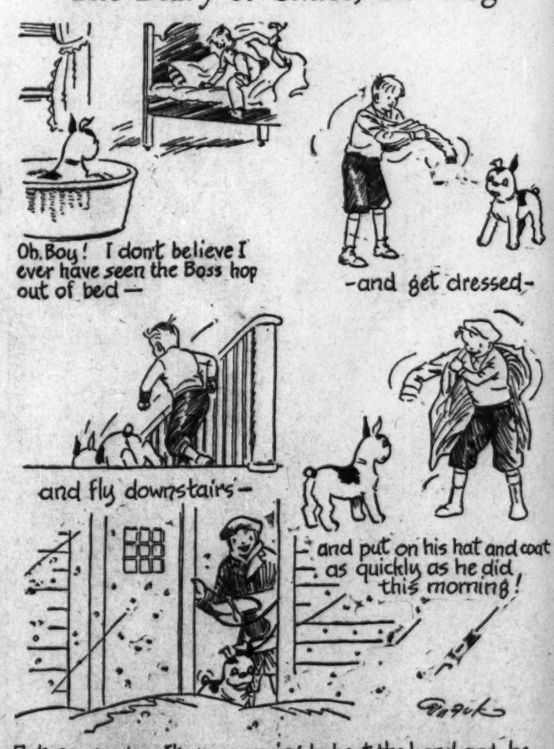
Duke: "Kindly see that such an event does not occur again."

A Quotation for Today

THE lessons of adversity are often the most benignant when they seem the most severe.

—CHENEVIX

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Oh Boy! I don't believe I ever have seen the Boss hop out of bed—
-and get dressed-
and fly downstairs-
and put on his hat and coat as quickly as he did this morning!
But no wonder - It was snowing to beat the band and he wanted to try out his shiny new sled!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

Manchester, Eng.

IN A little village near the east coast of England, a family — father, mother, and children — were stricken with a malady regarded as very contagious. There was no district nurse available, and the neighbors declined to go near the case. But there was one woman whose love overcame fear.

Each night after she had done her own work and seen her children safely in bed, she would go to that home. A candle was left in a shed near the cottage, and there she would change her clothes, and then go into the house. There she washed, cleaned and baked, left everything prepared and in order for the family; then changed her clothes and walked back to her home in time to get her own family up and ready for school and work.

She continued this until all was well with the family. In spite of the extra work and lack of rest, she came through without harm, neither did her family suffer in any way.

A simple country woman with the spirit of him who fearlessly touched the leper and taught his disciples: "Whosoever shall seek to save his life shall lose it; and whosoever shall lose his life shall preserve it." (Luke 17:33.)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Fear (Mrs. M. J. W., who says that the use of this word in the Scriptures does not always seem clearly understood, "some people defining it as 'love' and 'respect' ")—There are several Hebrew words in the Old Testament, and Greek words in the New, which are rendered "fear" in English. Those which are linked with Deity ("fear the Lord," etc.) follow:

Yare', a primitive root meaning "to fear," but with a moral implication of "to revere." (A derivative, *yir'ah*, indicates a sense of fear, but it also connotes reverence.) To take an example of current interest, "fear" in Deuteronomy 4: 10 is derived from *yare'*. It is this root which is principally used in the Old Testament when the fear of the Lord is admonished. This attitude, considering the belief of the times, might be regarded as something in the nature of solicitude to avoid the disfavor of the Jewish tribal Jehovah; but we are quite within our rights in reading into this word—and the others that follow—a deep reverence.

'Arats, a primitive root meaning "to awe, dread." Example, Isaiah 29: 23.

Guwr, "to turn aside; shrink or fear, as in a strange place." Example, Psalm 22: 23.

Chuwl, "to twist or writhe, especially in fear." Example, I Chronicles 16: 30.

Pachad, "to be startled as by sudden alarm." Example, Psalm 119: 120.

In the New Testament, the Greek φοβέω (phobeo), "to be alarmed," and, by analogy, "to be in awe, revere," is used in connection with Deity. Example, Acts 13: 16. This is derived from φέβομαι (phebomai), "to be put in fear," which is the other Greek word linked with the Lord. Example, Acts 9: 31.

Golf-O-Grams

No. 25
(Published Dec. 14, 1931)

Winners:

ROBERT FRANKLIN, Springfield, Ill.

MRS. H. LAMBERT, Elmhurst, N. Y.

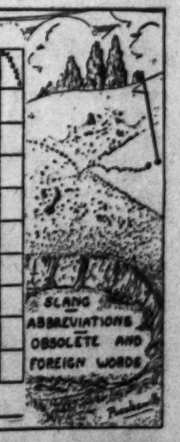
BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

Hole Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1. AEIOCMNPRT.	3	Importance	1
2. WLOENTKSU .	3	Towel Sunk	
		Lute Knows	2
3. EKILOUVI ...	3	If You Like	3
4. AAEDHORRYS .	3	Ashore Yard	
		Head Rosary	
		Array Hosed	2
5. TSDUESIRDOW	2	Word Studies	
		Words Suited	
		Studios Drew	2
6. DDNNERTASU .	2	Understand	1
7. DLSIUOHTHS .	2	This Should	2
8. YYESRBAEEV .	3	Beavery Yes	
		Bessy Every	2
9. ETNEOLHEP ..	3	Telephone	1
	24		16

GOLF-O-GRAMS

	LETTERS		WORD(S)
1	DEEINNCOCF	3	
2	SSSSEIADUBIN	2	
3	EAACSSRUN	2	
4	HTRIWBLLEEE	3	
5	NNOORRWIYG	2	
6	LYLWHUFNE	2	
7	GTSRTUNI	2	
8	SICHODNCTU	2	
9	DIAVWSAP	2	

No. 27 20 Score ___



RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winners name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

To Make Money Serve Fairly

THE scarcer money seems, the more attention people pay to its part in human affairs. Is there a gold shortage? Is money doing its work? Has something gone wrong with finance and credit? Is the money system responsible for economic cycles, unemployment and wide fluctuations of buying power? These and similar questions are asked with a crescendo of interest when business falls into prolonged stagnation.

Nations today are inquiring more deeply than ever to find what connection exists between the institution of money and the well-being of their citizens. Finally, the question usually crystallizes into some such form as: "Can an ordered control of the financial system—particularly of the volume of money and credit—smooth out the business cycle so as to stabilize employment, business and the value of money?" A letter from a Monitor reader in Australia, printed on this page, indicates the extent and earnestness of these questionings.

Those who offer panaceas in this field usually proceed upon what is called the quantity theory of money, namely, that the general level of prices will go up or down more or less in proportion with the volume of money and credit in circulation. From this it is supposed that the governments of the principal nations, through the mints and the large central banks of those nations, could keep price levels, and consequently business, fairly well stabilized by pumping money and credit out into the channels of trade to counteract a tendency toward business recession, and by drawing it back into their vaults to take the wind out of the sails of an incipient boom.

The theory is simple. The trouble is that it is too simple. It assumes that the volume of money and credit in use—and the velocity at which they circulate—determine the level of prices and correspondingly stimulate or retard business. But it is almost certainly true, on the contrary, that the activity of business—of production and buying—affects the level of prices and determines to some extent the volume and velocity of money and credit circulation. Which is the cause and which the effect is a tangled question of action and interaction.

Nevertheless, it is fairly well established that within certain limits the banking systems in general, led by the central banks, such as the Federal Reserve Banks, Bank of England, Bank of France, and so on, can—if they will coöperate properly—encourage business enterprise by a freer credit policy or dissuade business recklessness by more conservative action. But there are limits to this influence. In the midst of deflations, when credit support is needed, the banks can make no more loans than business men wish to take, and they must keep funds doubly liquid to withstand possible runs. In booms, when credit should be constricted, the banks cannot easily prevent private interests from making loans where they refuse, and Federal Reserve or other central bank officials encounter criticism if they counsel moderation.

In fact, the mental characteristics of boom times include not only an overconfidence based on monetary prosperity, but also an absorption in material wealth-getting and in material enjoyments. Frequently there is among the hyperprosperous at such times an obliviousness to the still existent hardships of others outside the Midas circle. Finally, an undue reliance is placed on the physical processes of business and industry to supply all human wants—when the greatest of these wants are intellectual and spiritual.

Consequently, when this structure tumbles into confusion, there is a breakdown not merely of business, but also of a certain degree of faith. That is the worst of what men call depression. It is comparatively easy now to look back and say that too much elation over the fleshpots of early 1929 led to the discomfiture of 1930 and 1931. But it is just as true—and should be emphasized—that by unreasoning dejection over present disappointments many today are making themselves more susceptible to the blandishments of a future inflation. To lose sight of the enduring values inherent in men and their surroundings is equally a mistake, whether because the eyes are fastened on a material bubble or because they are filled with futile tears at its bursting.

Fundamentally, the hope of establishing a fairer system of money, a medium of exchange which will embody a more stable unit of value, rests upon the achievement in individual and public thought of a more stable sense of values—paradoxically enough, a sense of values not measured by money. Only upon such a basis can an improvement of the mere mechanics of the money system accomplish substantial benefits. But with such a foundation the necessary improvements in the nations' fiscal organization may rightly be expected.

In short, the question how far a revised organization of money and credit might be able to stabilize the economic affairs of men bears a close analogy to the question how far governments can actually govern. Abraham Lincoln said, "Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment, nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed." Forms of administration and forms of finance are but means to certain ends. There is merit in choosing means best suited to the ends. But in achieving stable money, as in achieving stable government, the force that impels and completes the accomplishment is a stable public sense of values.

Conference Preparations

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S special message to Congress requesting an appropriation of $450,000 to defray the expenses of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference is at variance with the accusations that the United States seeks to postpone the meeting. Those who know the earnestness of President Hoover's desire for arms reduction and have watched the vigorous efforts with which the State Department has been preparing for the task find it difficult to believe that the United States is anything but serious about the coming conference.

The fundamentals which will guide the American delegation are expressed in a report sent by Secretary of State Stimson to the President, who in turn transmitted it to Congress with the special message. Mr. Stimson, like Mr. Hoover, recognizes that economic recovery is dependent upon political tranquillity. Mounting armaments have not only become a drain on the resources of all nations, but they make for a political insecurity which is actively impeding economic recovery.

In view of the present political atmosphere of Europe, Mr. Stimson does not dare to hope too much from the conference. But, he declares, "the success of the coming conference—even in a limited field—cannot fail to inspire new confidence and release new forces of progress." He warns, however, "that further steps may be necessary, for disarmament . . . is a continuing process and one advance heralds another." The American experience with the limitation and reduction of naval armaments justifies the Secretary's caution. If it took nearly a decade to evolve an agreement on naval armaments, and that only between three nations, how much is to be expected from a conference involving some sixty nations who will deal with land, naval, aerial and chemical armaments all at once.

In this gigantic task the United States stands ready to coöperate. Active American collaboration, says the Secretary of State, is a vital necessity if the conference is not to fail. No country has it more within its power to swing the conference into high success than has the United States. And of this fact Mr. Hoover and Mr. Stimson are keenly aware.

A Debt That Is Being Paid

SIR MICHAEL SADLER, one of Britain's leading educationists, has asked a question which protagonists of the two main schools of political thought in his country may answer in opposite ways. "Have we," he inquires, "been mere soppy sentimentalists, and mere spendthrifts trying to appease democracy, throwing out larger and larger wallets to them? Have we been muddle-headed, or have we had a purpose?"

It is well that this question should be asked. Still more desirable is it that the sound answer given to it by Sir Michael should be known, since it affords what is probably the best defense that has yet appeared of what men and women of good will looking at Britain from outside have often failed to understand.

Sir Michael explains that the present generation in Britain has been gallantly trying to pay a mortgage left to it by a departed era of material advance. "The Victorian age, with all its virtues," he says, "left us its arrears. It worked, it saved, investing its savings. It was not spendthrift, but it was blind to the moral implications of its own triumphs, and it left England, ill-trained, with malnutrition, with lurking anxiety in millions of homes."

Britain has seen this and set to work to apply a remedy. It has no doubt spent with a lavishness it could not afford. It is now compelled to retrench. Its achievements nevertheless are stupendous. It has made a notable breach in the black walls of ignorance. It has set those whose education has been neglected in the past above the worst forms of want today. It has built millions of new and brighter homes. At the same time the claim can be made that in the last thirty years England, in proportion to its population, has done more than any other country in the world in overtaking educational arrears.

The British people have reason to be proud that so much of the debt to which Sir Michael Sadler referred has been paid.

The Pippapassan Calls Again

OUR friend from Pippapass strolled in this morning. Dust lay thick on his faded jeans and jacket. Dried clay caked his cowhide boots.

"What's new up Caney Creek way?" we asked as the philosophical Kentuckian, whose russet homespun jacket bore the title, "News Letter," assumed a genial pose on a corner of the desk. Would that more Americans could learn of the various enterprising schools in the southern mountains through such visitors.

"We've got a lib-ry," he replied. "Books, thousands of 'em; reckon we had eighteen thousand last count. Caney Creek Commun-ty Center's swamped with books. But we folks kin use 'em all; 'specially the Junior College."

"Where are you putting them?" we inquired. "Have you got a library?"

Pippapass's nomadic citizen gave way to a roar of laughter.

"The mules," he explained, "the mules, they had to go. Remember the barn I told you about, the one at the Center? That's the lib-ry now. Remember that spotted mule I was tellin' yer about? Well, his stall is whar they got the fine arts books now. Topsy's tie-up—you remember Topsy, the almost-black cow?—that's the hist-ry ref'rence room. Then all the other mules' stalls; well, theer book stalls now.

"You know, we've got more 'n a hundred branch lib-rys now; in the schools, the big ones like the one in Beaver Valley; and the little ones like the one-room log cabin on Possum-Trot Creek.

"Yep, things is improvin' 'roun' Caney Creek way a heap. I 'low we got a pow'ful big job on our han's right now, 'cause in order ter make the Caney Creek Center a reg'ler Class A college, the barn what we're usin' fer a lib-ry 's got ter be covered with ce-ment on 'count o' fire laws. Then we've got ter stick two rock wings on the sides. Course the boys 'll do a heap o' work. Right now theer rollin' rocks ev'ry minit o' thar spare time.

"The ce-ment? Reckon it'll cost a dollar a poke ter fotch it in twelve miles from the railroad station. Takes two days fer the mule teams ter haul the jolt-wagons to git the books, an' back through that mud-hole an' over the rocks."

"How kin we git the ce-ment at a dollar a poke? That's easy," concluded our smiling friend from Pippapass, reaching for his dust-crowned hat, "that's easy.

"All we need is faith; faith—and the dollar."

War-Time Economics in Russia

THE announcement that the volume of Soviet industrial production increased by 19.4 per cent during the first ten months of 1931, by comparison with the corresponding period in 1930, is calculated to provoke thought at a time when most industrial countries are registering sharp declines in output.

It is true that the Soviet gain falls short of the ambitious plan for 1931, which called for a 45 per cent increase in industrial production. Low quality remains a factor to be discounted in estimating the effectiveness of quantitative increase in the Soviet Union. And it is obviously easier and simpler for Russia, with its tens of thousands of miles of needed railroads still to be built, its automobile and some other industries still in the first stages of development and its population stinted of many of the comforts and necessities of life, to drive its production curve upward than it is for more developed countries, whose problems of distribution are more complicated.

One feature of the Soviet economic system is its adaptation of what have hitherto been considered war-time economic methods to peace-time ends. An American visitor to Russia with a background of administrative experience during the war commented on the similarity between the problems which he remembered in 1917 and 1918 and those which are confronting the Soviet Government today.

"We had the same difficulty in building houses fast enough for the new workers in industrial centers, the same struggles between departments to get priority in shipments, because there were not enough freight cars to go around, the same attempts at planned distribution of raw materials and at least the beginnings of food control and rationing. And the placards that one sees on billboards, in public buildings, in houses, calling for united effort to carry out the Five-Year Plan recall our own war-time propaganda posters."

This impression of the war-time character of the present Soviet economic system is strengthened if one looks back to the period of so-called "war Communism" which existed in Russia from 1918 until the adoption of the New Economic Policy in 1921. The five main characteristics of "war Communism," stated in a Soviet economic history, were that all means of production belonged to the state; that the state controlled the distribution of labor power; that the state produced everything in its own undertakings; that the administration of economic life was centralized and proceeded according to a unified plan; and that the state distributed what it produced. To a greater or less extent each of these ideas has found expression in the Five-Year Plan, which largely superseded the New Economic Policy.

The question naturally arises: "Why should economic ideas which under 'war Communism' coincided with a steady and catastrophic decline of production until the New Economic Policy was adopted yield so much better fruit during the years from 1928 until 1931?" There would seem to be two reasons: The improved experience and efficiency of the Soviet machinery of economic administration and the fact that the militant energy which was used up in defeating the anti-Bolshevik leaders, Kolchak and Denikin, now finds expression in works of big industrial construction.

The outside world is not likely to accept the Soviet system as a model. But the idea that the kind of planned united effort in all spheres of economic life which is taken for granted in time of war might find application to a peace-time emergency like the present crisis is perhaps worthy of more attention that it has yet received.

Editorial Notes

Be careful how you speak to the boy from whom you buy your daily newspaper. He may be Mayor, or Governor, or even President some day. At least, he has the opportunity to become a leader in business life, as is demonstrated in Detroit. There each year several hundred "old newsboys," members of an organization by that name, gather with newsbags on their shoulders and sell papers on street corners, the proceeds going to charity. No change is given or asked for the silver, and even bills, that are passed in payment for a paper. These "newsies" illustrate two lessons—one in opportunity and progress, and one in charity.

With 6,000,000 tons of asphalt taken out since 1888, and 250,000 tons being yielded yearly, the news that Trinidad's famous pitch lake is shrinking is not so surprising after all.

The Library of Congress ranks as second largest in the world. Fortunately, only a small part of its growth is due to long congressional speeches.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Prohibition in the Presidential Campaign

MOST Americans, having the well-being of their country rather than of any political party at heart, will hope sincerely that the next presidential election will not turn upon the issue of prohibition. Unless there shall be a very material change in economic conditions the basic purposes of the electorate in casting its vote should be to select for support that candidate, and that party, which will most contribute toward an early escape from the financial and industrial conditions which now oppress the nation.

It is quite true that prohibition may be held as a factor in that problem. The drys point properly to the increase in thrift and the greater efficiency of labor it has caused. The wets claim with ever-increasing vigor that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the reopening of the stills would give employment to hundreds of thousands, stimulate a new demand for agricultural products, and enhance the spending of money. Probably the last claim is easily substantiated. The saloon has always been a great factor in encouraging spending, but the purposes of the spending have never heretofore been taken by economists as advantageous to the nation.

* * *

An organization in Chicago, the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, has done several things which have helped materially to extend public information on this subject of prohibition. Its latest activity has been a survey of what used to be the greatest whisky-making town in the world, Peoria, Ill., to determine whether the city itself had suffered from the legal annihilation of its chief industry, and also whether as a market for agricultural products it had been materially narrowed by the prohibition law. The report of the organization is that prohibition has been "a steady and stabilizing factor for industry and labor alike."

The wets have been claiming that the whole farming community, especially in central Illinois, has been demoralized by closing this market to the corn formerly used for making whisky. The foundation reports that in 1914 the amount thus used in Peoria was less than 8,000,000 bushels of corn. In 1929 two food product factories and the industrial alcohol refining plants of the city purchased not less than 22,525,000 bushels. The leader of the Peoria Board of Trade is quoted as saying: "The use of corn in Peoria for manufacturing purposes is two or three times as great as it was in pre-prohibition days." The report of the foundation goes on to say that per capita crime figures have shown "a startling drop"; that milk production and consumption have greatly increased and that Peoria has been enormously improved since prohibition became the law.

* * *

The situation in this Illinois town is abnormal only in that if any place should have been prosperous in the days of license, and have suffered under prohibition, it would be this center of whisky manufacturing. The experience of Peoria, multiplied as it is by innumerable communities in the United States, will make impossible any effort to inject repeal of the prohibition law into a campaign which is directed toward correcting the economic evils in the United States. If the Democrats insist not merely on the nomination of a wet candidate, but putting him on a wet platform as well, they will offend a great mass of voters in the United States, besides laying themselves open to the charge of trying to evade the real issues of the moment by substituting one that is impertinent and incapable of immediate solution. Yet so thoroughly wet are all the candidates now being offered by the Democracy, and so generally wet are the sources of its financial support, that there is danger that it will be forced into exactly this false position.

The Republicans have in the President a nominee entirely satisfactory to the dry sentiment of the country, and one whose experience and qualifications fit him peculiarly to grapple with the graver economic problems of the day. It is quite true that he is burdened unjustly with the responsibility of holding office during an unprecedented business recession. It is true, also, that among politicians he has never been popular, and indeed was unpopular at the time of his overwhelming election in 1928. Indeed, so grave are the handicaps under which President Hoover now labors that it is only reasonable to admit that his chances of election depend very largely upon Democratic folly. No greater folly could be committed by that party than to risk its fortunes next year upon outspoken hostility to the prohibition law.

Books of Current Interest

A German on France

Is God a Frenchman? by Frederick Sieburg. London: Cape. 10s. 6d. (In America: "France at the Crossroads." New York: Macmillan. $2.50.)

DR. SIEBURG was for some years the Paris correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung. He writes sparklingly and understandingly. It is perhaps to be regretted that a needlessly sensational title has been given to the English edition of his book of pleasant and discriminating essays; though in fairness to him it should be said that the German title is "Gott in Frankreich."

He has many admirable observations, but there is more than a touch of irony in many passages. He explains that he prefers the progress of ideas to the idea of progress; that he cannot equate human happiness with the advance from sloppiness to sanitation; that he wants to save time only on condition that he has the time thus saved to himself; and that for these and other reasons he likes a backward France which insists on individual well-being rather than on general welfare. This hint that, while France is an agreeable place, it is entirely out of tune with the rest of the world, runs through his book.

Joan of Arc, he claims, was the first great prophet of the conception of nationality, and she is still the prophet of France. France is the country of private poverty; even nature seems more made for man in France than elsewhere. Although we hear much of "*crimes passionnels*," the life of France is not "passionate"; it is calm, contented and sensible. The Frenchman is industrious, but he does not regard "doing something" as necessary to the attainment of human dignity. On the contrary, he works with the object of gaining liberty to spend his leisure as he pleases. When the Frenchman has no reason, except that of good manners, which is a matter of civilization with him, for being polite, he can be delightfully courteous; but give him a reason, such as selling a dress or obtaining a tip, and he becomes positively rude, in order to avoid all suspicion of lackeydom and to maintain his sense of personal independence.

The non-Frenchman talks of taste as though it were merely a minor charm; the Frenchman uses the word *goût* as the highest distinction in architecture or philosophy. *Goût* is the feeling for limits, and the Frenchman admires whatever is kept within its proper limits.

This kind of comment is well worth making, and, on the whole, Dr. Sieburg is friendly to France. But in the section of his book which he calls "France, the Obstacle," he is more critical. France thinks herself the cosmos, and the rest of humanity as mere ethnographical material, he contends. The French earmark civilization for themselves. Civilization should conform to the manners and customs native to France. France claims the monopoly of culture, especially when she considers Germany, he declares. That is why it is so difficult for France and Germany to come to an understanding.

As long as France sticks to her ideology the world must remain in a pitiable state of dismemberment, Dr. Sieburg thinks. Europe must consent to live on French terms. Alas! France cannot read the sign of the times, and seeks to protect herself against the future with the shield of the peace treaties. Are things changing? Is French leadership menaced? Is the manna of hegemony on which she has fed for a thousand years to escape from her? Is the new world order, based on coöperation of all nations on horizontal lines, a danger to France? Is France no longer to be first? Impossible! The Voices cannot lie. France will resist.

It will be seen that Dr. Sieburg is sometimes unfair, that the sentiments which he attributes to France are sentiments which are entertained by all nations, and that the world order based on coöperation has yet to be accepted by Germany and the other nations. But his is a brilliant, thoughtful and provocative book.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Can Values Be Stabilized?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor some time ago, entitled "Dole Socialism in Great Britain," has caused me much careful thought. It seems to me and to very many others that the position that has arisen in the industrial world today is due to the fact that the supply of symbols available as purchasing power is so very much less than is necessary to purchase the goods and services produced. Further, that until these two factors, production and consumption, are equated there is no hope of doing anything except to bring into action such inadequate and totally futile measures as the dole and similar devices.

Lord d'Abernon, Britain's celebrated post-war Ambassador to Berlin, and head of the British Trade Mission to South America, and who is acknowledged to be a brilliant statesman, diplomat and financier, expresses his views on this matter thus: "There is no other rapid and effective remedy to the central cause of the present crisis (than) a readjustment of the gold standard—adjusting means of payment to the volume and quantity of the commodities—in other words, to supply means of payment in sufficient quantity."

In the words of the Hon. Reginald McKenna, recently Chancellor of the Exchequer and now chairman of the Midland Bank, "The banks possess the power to create and destroy credit." Thus they are in the position of creating consuming power and withdrawing same, without any responsibility or regard to prevailing conditions in the particular area in which they operate. It is now generally recognized that in the very near future machinery will displace man power to an enormous extent, and under such conditions, what provision can be made for our present and potential man power? It is estimated that in Australia today more than 40,000 children leave schools, colleges and universities every year ready to enter professions and trades with no reasonable prospect of employment.

I think we all agree that men are entitled to security. From statistics it appears that each period of prosperity is followed by economic crisis. As many of the world's leading economists hold the opinion that the obsolete financial system is responsible for the recurrence of these periodic crises, would it not be well for us to seek the cause of the trouble and deal with that, instead of administering palliatives to the effects.

Noted economists like Prof. Fred Soddy, Mr. Arthur Kitson, Prof. Gustav Cassell and many others are all concerned with this question. Maj. C. H. Douglas, the noted English engineer and economist, in his books dealing with this tremendous and important subject, suggests remedies, using his famous A + B theorem of just price. The Douglas proposals have been put before various nations, Canada, South Africa, India, etc., and this expert claims that the problem of the unemployed can be solved as mathematically as a bridge is built, and that, too, without the socialization of individual effort or confiscation of the rewards of private energy. (MRS.) LILLIE BEHNE.

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Aiding New Zealand's Unemployed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may perhaps be of interest to hear how the problem of unemployed women is being handled here in Christchurch, N. Z. We realized that for women to find employment was more difficult than for men, as there were so few suitable openings.

Most of the unemployed, we found, came from factories and workrooms, and most of these girls had gone into them straight from the schoolroom, which meant that they had little or no training in domestic work.

Therefore, we considered that if we could establish a training center where they could be paid a living wage while training, we should be doing something toward making them better citizens while they were waiting for better times and reabsorption into their different trades.

Voluntary subscriptions were asked and given, and one church lent its schoolroom. This was fitted up as a kitchen, a competent unemployed teacher was engaged, and it was not very long before it was staffed with the most necessitous cases, who were employed in cooking wholesome midday meals, most of the supplies of good materials being drawn from the various food depots in the city.

The girls now are paid a weekly wage and given their midday meal, and each receives about a month's training. Afterward many find situations in domestic service, their places being taken by others. Meals are cooked and served to the unemployed at a small charge, and during the winter months many charitably disposed people bought books of meal tickets and gave them to social workers for distribution.

Christchurch, N. Z. (Miss) MILDRED TRENTT.